The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 2, 1877. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock a. m. on the 19th day of May, 1877, for the improvement of the following harbors, viz.: Sheboygan Harbor, Mich., and Wis., crib work ... Bay Harbor, Wis., dredging. ... Harbor, Wis., superstructures on 7 cribs. Two Rivers Harbor, Wis., superstructures on 6 cribs. For all information apply at this office. Parties proposing to bid must furnish satisfactory evidence of capacity and good faith. Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for .... Harbor, ...," and addressed to HENRY M. ROBERT, Major of Engineers.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Great Western Railway.

The inspection of the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River, of which due notice has been given to the public, having been completed by three competent engineers, who unanimously recommend the resumption of passenger traffic, this Company now give notice that, on and after the 25th of April instant, their passenger trains will again be run via Suspension Bridge.

F. BROUGHTON, General Manager, Hamilton.

GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, April 20, 1877.

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THE WAR.

Kars Still Held by the Turkish Troops.

Two Fruitless Attempts Made to Storm the Citadel.

The City Invested, and a Column Moving on Erzeroum.

Warm Artillery Practice Between Kalafat and Widin.

Debate in the British Commons on the Gladstone Resolutions.

The Turks Encouraged by Derby's Reply to Gortschakoff.

Thirty-Five Thousand British Troops Ready for Embarkation.

Roumania Will Declare for War and Her Independence.

Recapitulation of the Progress of the War Since Its Beginning.

Horrors in Bosnia Surpassing the Bulgarian Atrocities.

LAND AND SEA.

IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, May 8.—A *Times* dispatch from Vienna says news of the unsuccessful attempt of the Russians to carry Kars by coup de main is confirmed by Russian bulletins, which speak even of two attempts to storm the citadel. In consequence of this, the apprehensions entertained at Constantinople about the fate of Kars are set at rest. The supposition that the Russians will not sit down before Kars, but will invest and proceed with the bulk of their forces toward Erzeroum, seems likewise to have already found confirmation, for both wings of the army appear to be moving to turn the positions of Sogahaule and Dagh and thus force Moukhtar Pasha to withdraw and leave the passes open for the Russian main force.

ANOTHER REPORT.

A *Times* dispatch from Paris says: "It is alleged here that Kars is about to surrender; that the Turkish army between Kars and Erzeroum is in danger of defeat, and that immediately on these events happening Safet Pasha will be sent to treat for peace."

BEFORE KARS.

LONDON, May 8.—There is further intelligence that the Turks suffered a defeat before Kars and heavy losses; that Ali Pasha was taken prisoner, and that there is great uneasiness at Constantinople.

STRATEGY.

ERZEROUM, May 7.—The Russian right wing is marching through Geules and Tchilder, evidently with the purpose of turning the second Turkish line of defense at Sogahaule. The Russian centre, in the plain of Kars, seems to be awaiting the result of this movement and of the maneuvres of the left wing, which is trying to force its way from Bayazid by way of Surikoy.

IBRAIL.

LONDON, May 8.—The shells from the Turkish gunboats were falling around the Ibrail Railway station at the time Grand Duke Nicholas arrived.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

LONDON, May 8.—Admiral Popoff will take command of the Russian armament in the Black Sea.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

It is said that Austria seems determined to oppose the entry of the Russians into Servia.

KALAFAT AND WIDIN.

BUCHAREST, May 8.—The Turks are bombarding Kalefat and Widin, and Roumanian batteries are returning fire.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, May 8.—The Russian advance guard will arrive at Giurgevo this evening.

The Roumanian artillery started for Oltenitza to resist any attempt on the part of the Turks.

The Princess of Roumania has accepted the Presidency of the Jassy Committee of Relief for the wounded and widows of the war.

VESSELS SEIZED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—A special says, notwithstanding the Russian promise that Turkish ships should have eight days to leave Russian waters, ten Turkish ships were seized at Kertch the day after the declaration of war. The Porte has instructed Musurus Pasha, its Ambassador at London, to request England to remonstrate at St. Petersburg against the act.

AUSTRIA'S PROGRAMME.

VIENNA, May 8.—A letter from Berlin to the Ministerial *Fremdenblatt* says Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador to Turkey, will, on his return to Constantinople, acquaint the Porte of Austria's intention to enter Bosnia, and probably Servia.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

A Berlin dispatch says Russia is seeking German machinists in order to make the Russian navy ready for sea as soon as possible. Numbers of American naval officers, engineers, and machinists have been arriving at Hamburg for some time on their way to St. Petersburg.

CANNONADING CEASED.

A Bucharest telegram says the Turks have ceased cannonading Kalafat on account of the vigorous reply of the Roumanians.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, May 9—5 a. m.—A special from Belgrade says the Russian headquarters will remain at Kischeneff until the 13th inst.

The Bulgarian brigade, formerly located a Gladova, is now at Ploiesti, under command of Russian officers.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR GIURGEVO.

BUCHAREST, May 8.—Thirty-three thousand of the Russian advance guard have already passed here for Giurgevo.

MATCHIN.

VIENNA, May 8.—The Russians yesterday bombarded Matchin, in the Dobrudscha, for four hours from batteries on the opposite shore. The Russians are preparing to close the Suling mouth of the Danube to monitors by batteries.

ENGLAND.

NO SPECIAL ROSTER.

LONDON, May 8.—In the House of Commons, Gawthorne Hardy, War Secretary, in reply to an inquiry made yesterday, stated that no special roster had been prepared of troops ready for immediate service.

Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign-Secretary, said the Government was prepared to contest the right of the Porte to issue regulations for the blockade of the Black Sea. A dispatch had been sent by telegraph to Layard directing him to ask for an extension of some days for British shipping, and the Porte had answered affirmatively.

ANOTHER INQUIRY.

Mr. Sullivan gave notice that he should ask on Monday for an explanation of the intimation of Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, that England would defend Egypt from interference or attack.

Mr. Sullivan said the points he wished to have explained were: First, whether it is necessarily the meaning or intention of the Government to enable Egypt to participate as a belligerent in war by supplying Turkey with troops without incurring the risk of retaliatory hostilities. Second, whether the House is to understand from the language used that the Government were resolved, if Russia should retaliate on Egypt by attacking Alexandria, upon the employment of British arms against Russia. Third and last, whether the intimation to Turkey and Egypt that their chief ports would be more or less protected against hostilities is not substantially a departure from strict neutrality.

ACTIVITY.

Parliamentary whips on both sides are very active, and have sent urgent summonses to members to be in their seats to-night in readiness for a division on the Gladstone resolutions.

IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 8.—In the House of Lords the Duke of Rutland criticised the stormy language of Earl Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff. He said the reply was liable to be misinterpreted as a departure from strict neutrality, and asked whether it was submitted to be approved by the other Powers before it was sent.

Lord Derby replied that the suggestion that the reply should have been submitted to the other Powers was unprecedented. He did not doubt the sincerity of the Czar's declaration to Lord Loftus, but he could not forget that the Russian army was at the same time preparing for war, and that a declaration of a different kind had been made at Moscow. He denied that the reply was inconsistent with neutrality. "We are not bound," he said, "to abstain from expressing the opinion which we were invited to give on the merits of the quarrel." He deprecated a Minister's being nightly called upon to express opinions upon delicate questions of international law as likely to lead to dangerous utterances.

THE GLADSTONE RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, May 9—5 a. m.—In the House of Commons to-night the debate on the Gladstone resolutions was resumed.

Mr. Childers, Liberal, considered that the third and fourth resolutions contained the germs of the solution of the Eastern question. He complained of the anti-Russian bias displayed by Ministerialists, and censured Earl Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff as ill-considered and tending to provoke Russia and revive the hopes of Turkey.

Viscount Sandon defended the Government. He believed the approval and encouragement held out to Russia was far more serious and more calculated to extend the war, because directly opposed to the interests of Austria, Germany, and Italy.

Mr. Roebuck asserted that England might as well declare war on account of the treatment of the Indians in North America as on account of the Christians in Turkey.

Mr. Lowe denied that Gladstone's resolutions meant war with Turkey. The Government policy was marked by a strange perversity. Nothing could have been more insulting to Russia than the treatment of the protocol and of Prince Gortschakoff's note. England, and not Russia, had separated herself from the European concert.

The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON DERBY'S NOTE.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says even diplomacy seems ready to admit that if any answer at all is sent to Gortschakoff it could not differ essentially from Derby's; but, while making this admission, Continental diplomacy argues that unless England is prepared to act in some way it would have been better to remain silent. The general public emphatically approve Derby's answer.

The correspondent at Paris also reports unqualified approval on the part of the public there of Lord Derby's note.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, May 8.—The Press Association announces that the War Office has decided that in the event of the English army having to proceed to the seat of war Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Lintorn Simons shall be its Commander-in-Chief.

GUNS AND TROOPS FOR CANADA.

QUEBEC, May 8.—Rifled sixty-eight pounders are said to be on the way from England for the citadel, and the Twenty-third Fusiliers are expected.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, May 8.—Business on the Stock Exchange is utterly quiescent, but there is much more confidence than there was yesterday, in consequence of the cross-statement last night of the Government's policy.

International stocks are quoted considerably higher.

The Paris Bourse is firm, in consequence of the English news and the ascertained falsity of the *Figaro's* Von Moltke article.

ROUMANIA.

PRINCE CHARLES' SPEECH.

LONDON, May 8.—Prince Charles, of Roumania, in acknowledging the address by the Senate in reply to a speech from the throne, recounted the acts of hostility committed by the Turks against Roumanian ports on the Danube and their peaceable inhabitants, and on Roumanian vessels, and said: "In consequence of the aggressive attitude of Turkey, the Roumanian Government will display not only the foresight but also the energy which both of the Chambers of the Legislature have prescribed. I foresee, however, with sorrow," he concludes, "that moderation will be of no avail, and that we must meet force by force, as it is our duty to defend our country."

ROUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A dispatch from Bucharest says: "A Roumanian army corps started in the direction of Giurgevo this morning."

An immediate declaration of Roumanian independence is expected by the Chamber, which meets this evening. Public opinion is resigned to this step rather than changed; but events on all sides are too strong for the people who express opposition to it.

THE REPLY.

BUCHAREST, May 8.—The Roumanian Senate replied to the Prince's address as follows: In the grave crisis now overhanging the country the Assembly has no thought beyond the good of the principality. Roumania cannot afford to spare any efforts which will tend to the promotion of the future prosperity of her subjects. The Assembly, having confidence in your Highness' Government, requests that every effort will be made to enable the army to fulfill its duty in guarding the interests and institutions of the country.

FORMAL DECLARATION.

VIENNA, May 8.—It is said that the Roumanian note complaining of Turkey's conduct will immediately be followed by a formal declaration of war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—Hobart Pasha will remain permanently in the Ottoman service. Recent intelligence from England, especially Lord Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff, has revived confidence. It is believed that Turkey may look to England for support.

MERE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

PARIS, May 8.—The French Government will merely acknowledge the receipt of Prince Gortschakoff's circular.

WILL RECIPROCATE.

BERLIN, May 8.—The *North German Gazette* states that the Minister of War will return on Thursday from Alsace and Lorraine, when measures corresponding to those adopted by France will be taken to secure, in a military sense, the safety of the new provinces.

EGYPTIAN WAR TAX.

LONDON, May 8.—A special from Alexandria, Egypt, reports that the assembly of notables have voted a war tax on land calculated to produce two and a half millions.

ENGLISH SQUADRON.

The English squadron has arrived at Crete.

BAKER.

Col. Valentine Baker is reported seriously ill of typhoid fever.

FIRING THE SLAVONIC HEART.

The Moscow Slavonian Committee urge its emissaries to arouse in the districts occupied by the Russians a new national life, both with regard to spiritual, especially ecclesiastical, and material affairs.

A PROTEST.

Intelligence from Athens is that the Greek Government has sent a note to the Porte protesting against the release of certain Turkish brigands who had been imprisoned for disturbing the Greek frontier.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—The *Post* says: "The war ship Achilles has received instructions to proceed to Plymouth Friday. We are informed that the Government have already 35,000 troops and 11,000 horses ready to embark at any moment."

POLISH VOLUNTEERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—A corps of Polish volunteers is being formed here.

ENCOURAGING.

BERLIN, May 8.—The fact that President MacMahon sent Count De Gontaut Biron to Metz to welcome the Emperor William is highly appreciated as an indication of the continuance of a good understanding between France and Germany.

COAXING SERVIA.

Prince Milan has been urged by the Russian party here to conclude a convention with Russia. The Prince, however, is undecided. Minister Ristics protests, and threatens to resign.

DENIAL.

LONDON, May 9.—The Ameer of Kashgar's Envoy at Constantinople telegraphs an emphatic denial of the reports that he has formed an alliance with the Sultan against Russia.

PROTEST.

A Vienna correspondent says it is reported that Italy has already joined in Austria's protest against any prolonged stoppage of the navigation of the Danube. Other Powers are expected to follow.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

A REVIEW OF EVENTS SINCE THE RUSSIAN PASSAGE OF THE PRUTH.

Dispatch to New York Associated Press.

LONDON, May 6.—Thirteen days have elapsed since the leading columns of the Russian army of Bessarabia crossed the Pruth. Within this time, had the same energy been shown as was manifested in the dash on Galatz, heavy Russian masses would certainly be in the close vicinity of, instead of being only expected at a station eighty miles distant from, Bucharest (Buseo). The extraordinary wetness of the weather may partly account for this. Railway transport of troops and stores down the valley of the Pruth has been stopped, and bridges at many points along the line of railway have been broken by floods. On country roads, of course, there must have been many delays in the passage of artillery and stores; yet, with even these difficulties, the Russian army, if properly prepared and equipped for the campaign and furnished with a bridge-tram,—such as must have been calculated upon for the passage of the Danube,—might fairly have been expected to have made more progress in a thoroughly friendly country. During the past week the progress of the Russians has disappointed the expectations to which the first rapid dash of the Eleventh Corps into the Principalities gave rise directly after the declaration of war. The commander of the Eleventh Corps, breaking out from the Bessarabian frontier near Bulgrad, pushed rapidly forward, seized the important bridge of Barboschi, by which railroad communication between Jassy and Bucharest crosses the Sereth, and occupied Galatz and Ibrail. Beyond these points in either direction the Russian commanders do not seem to have penetrated, and appear to have contented themselves with the exchange of a cannonade between the batteries on the banks of the Danube and the Turkish gunboats. Further down the river the Thirty-sixth Russian Division, which does not form a portion of the force of the Duke Nicholas, but is a detachment of the army intended to guard the northern shores of the Black Sea, has occupied Ismail and Kilia, and is reported to have attempted to construct a bridge near Reni for a passage into the Dobrudscha. This attempt is said to have been hindered by the fire of two Turkish gunboats. Reports have been received that Russian gunboats have been brought in pieces to Galatz, there put together and floated in the stream. Later intelligence makes it appear probable that these vessels are not gunboats, but torpedo-boats. The Russians are extensively calling submarine mines into play to hinder the passage of the Turkish flotilla down the stream. The action of this flotilla has not been marked by either energy or activity, and the only stirring feat recorded of the Turkish navy has been the dashing escape of Hobart Pasha down the Danube. It is difficult to understand how the Turkish iron-clads and gunboats, equipped with heavy naval ordinance, can have allowed the Russians to occupy quietly all the important points on the left bank of the Danube from Ibrail down to where the Kilia mouth falls into the Black Sea south of Akerman, and have done no more damage to the invaders than to throw a few shells into one of the towns they occupied. It seems, too, that now the Turkish vessels in the river will find themselves cut off from retreat to the Black Sea, if it be true that the Russians have strewn the stream about Reni so thickly with torpedoes that all passage is impossible; and even neutral vessels bound for Galatz cannot be allowed to ascend the river westward of Galatz and Ibrail. The Russians have been slow, and the latest intelligence from Bucharest is that the Russian columns are expected at Busco, on the railway between Galatz and Bucharest, about eighty miles northeast of the latter place. They are afterwards to march close up to the Capital, but not enter the city, merely remain cantoned in the villages in the neighborhood. But the movements of the Turks appear to have been supine and more prompted by unreasoning panic than by any strategical principle or accurate conception of plan of campaign. On the outbreak of hostilities the Turkish army held a considerable force at Widdin, and the remainder of its troops scattered along the Danube and in the rear of the stream as far as Varna. When the Russian advance took place the Turkish staff appear to have at once rushed to the conclusion that the narrow neck of land between Galatz and the mouth of the Danube, which forms the northern portion of Dobrudscha, was the menaced point, and the troops hurried in that direction, and seem to have suffered considerably from sickness, contracted in the unhealthy march land upon which they were thrown without proper stores of supplies, food, or medicines. Wiser and calmer feelings seem now to prevail, and the bulk of the Turkish forces appear to be massing towards Silistria and Rustchuk; and this is the direction in which the Russians by their movements would appear to indicate a desire to pass the river. But the Turks seem still content to remain passively on the defensive, and make no endeavors at any counterstrike or forward movement which might aid them to form an accurate judgment as to the point at which the attack may be made upon their position or by what forces they may be assailed.

In Asia the movements of the week have been of some importance. The Russian forces at the opening of the campaign moved from the frontier in three columns; that on the left from Erivan, on the centre from Alexandropol, and on the right along the coast of the Black Sea towards Batoum. The last column was repulsed in front of this fortress, and has since apparently suspended operations or is gradually moving southward to aid in a concentrated movement which seems now directed against Kars and Erzeroum. The column which marched from Alexandropol moved directly on Kars and fought a minor action against some Turkish battalions from that place, which, after the engagement, retired within the fortress. It seems evident that Moukhtar Pasha has left Kars to be defended by its garrison and has withdrawn his field army to Erzeroum, and was even harassed in his march by the cavalry of Gen. Melikoff, which has pushed its reconnoissance beyond Kars in the direction of Erzeroum and cut telegraphic communication between the two places. The cause of the movement for concentrating made by the Turkish commander towards Erzeroum may be partly accounted for by the action of the Russian column which moved from Erivan around the spurs of Mount Ararat. This column on the 30th of April occupied Bayazid, and thus placed itself on the road which leads directly to Erzeroum at a distance of about 200 miles from the latter place. A rapid advance of the Russian column from Bayazid would have turned the army lying near Kars; and it was necessary before the Russians could press forward on Erzeroum that the Turks should fall back towards that place. Kars is left to be blockaded or besieged. The Russian account of the occupation of Bayazid says the Turkish garrison retired southwest, leaving a considerable quantity of ammunition and provisions behind. Both in 1828 and in 1854 Bayazid, which is the frontier town towards Persia on the great caravan road from Tabriz to Erzeroum and Trebizond, played a conspicuous part, and the Turks laid a great stress on the protection of this point, which on one side controls the shortest road from the Ararat country to Erzeroum and on the other leads to the Van and upper Euphrates country. In 1854 the first and only engagements with the Turkish troops in the open country were fought in that direction, and it was only after defeating the Turkish forces under Selim Pasha on the 30th of July, 1854, that the Russians could take possession of this point. According to a Russian bulletin there were only 1,700 Turkish troops about Bayazid, and these, without even firing a shot, for nothing is said of an engagement, withdrew to the slopes of the Allada, a high mountain near the sources of the Euphrates; and this fact would show that, unlike former occasions, when great importance was attached by the Turkish commander to the defense of Bayazid and the water-shed between the Euphrates and the Aras, or Phasis, flowing into the Caspian, this point has not now been taken into the range of defensive operations, or else by a piece of unpardonable negligence on the part of the Turkish commanders in Anatolia an important defensive position has been surrendered. In the absence of proof to the contrary, the Turks may be credited with having abandoned Bayazid from strategical considerations rather than from negligence. These movements show that the Russian forces are advancing in a semicircle towards Erzeroum, while the Turkish forces are concentrated in a triangle of Erzeroum, Olti, and Kars. The Turkish position is, so far, a good one, while the Russian advance is too extended to be justified, except by the number of men in reserve and following up the advance. According to information received here, there are no less than 140,000 men conducting and supporting the movements; so that we may be prepared to hear of the first battle having been fought south of Kars, followed by the advance forcing the passes between Getsevan and Deli Musa to Midschanger and Hassan Kaleh, where the Turks will have to take up their position for the defense of Erzeroum, for if once the crest of the mountains, bordering Erzeroum on the east, is won by the Russian troops, the town is lost. The Russian Consuls of Batoum, Kars, Erzeroum, and Trebizond accompany the headquarters, and will be trusted with the civil administration of the districts occupied. Very significant for the thoroughness of the Russian advance so far is the fact that each corps has kept up communication with the others throughout. This has been accomplished by the Cossacks. The number of Turkish troops at and between Erzeroum, Kars, and Batoum amount to 64,000 regulars, of whom 2,000 are cavalry and about 4,000 artillerists. In addition, there are some 6,000 militia, and about 5,000 Kurdish irregular cavalry. Kars is well armed, but the detached forts are badly placed and cover each other insufficiently, or not at all; nor are any of the fortresses well provisioned, with the exception of Erzeroum, where there is a large stock of rice and Indian corn.

It does not appear from the terms of her declaration whether Turkey intends a blockade of Russian ports in the Black Sea as maintained by her fleets through their presence in the neighborhood of such ports, or whether by simply placing a squadron at the entrance of the Bosphorus she shuts off all communication between Russian ports in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean; nor has there been any expression of opinion as to the view which would be taken regarding the latter course by the Powers who were parties to the Declaration of Paris.

BOSNIA.

HORRORS RIVALING THE SCENES AT BATAK—NO TURKISH MERCY.

Correspondence Manchester Guardian.

LAPATZ, BOSNIAN-CROATIAN FRONTIER, April 12, 1877.—My telegram will already have informed you that I have succeeded in penetrating to the scene of the worst outrages that during the last few weeks have been committed by the Turks on returned and returning Bosnian refugees, as well as on other peaceful rayah villagers who had never left their homes. Besides visiting the burned and plundered homesteads at Ochievo, I have spent several days in hunting up the fugitives themselves, part of whom have found shelter in the mountain villages beyond the Croatian frontier and part within the hospitable limits of free Bosnia. And let it be well understood—for the Turks and their admirers will not be slow to seize on and imaginary palliation for their villany—that all the outrages of which I write have been committed outside the limits of the district held by the insurgents; that they have been committed solely on unarmed men and helpless women and children; and, further, that they cannot be looked on as a retaliation for any violence committed by the insurgents, inasmuch as the insurrection has during the whole winter, and, in fact, ever since Despotovich took the command, remained strictly on the defensive. I have taken down the evidence of twenty-one of the victims, choosing generally fathers of families for the purpose, and as I saw these at different places, some on Austro-Hungarian and some on insurgent territory, and as on all material points the evidence is singularly corroborative, I think you may rely on the accuracy of my report.

ONLY RUINS LEFT.

After a weary ascent and partial descent of a mountain neck we arrived at the scene of the outrages, and I found that all that the various witnesses had described to me touching the destruction of property was strictly true. A more hideous scene of havoc I have never seen and never wish to see again. Two homesteads alone remained unburned, saved from destruction, it is supposed, by their Mohammedan landlords; but even these were partially wrecked and entirely gutted. All the other houses were burned to the ground, though here and there one or two of the wickerwork storehouses for maize, usual among the Bosnians, had been merely rifled of their contents and not further destroyed; the Turks had left a few of the hives to be refilled. What made the havoc even more melancholy was its two-fold character. There were first the blackened foundations of the homesteads burned the other day, with the fresh smell of fire upon them, and side by side with these the debris of the former village, burned by the Turks on the 24th of June of last year. The foundations of the former homesteads were larger as well as more numerous than those of the huts which the returning refugees had ventured to rebuild, and formed a striking commentary on the straitened circumstances of the unfortunate people. In the former village there were, if my information is correct, over forty families. In the village, or rather two villages, just destroyed I reckoned twenty-one burned huts and two unburned, which agrees with the number of families mentioned to me by name by a variety of witnesses. The havoc was of the most thoroughgoing kind. Every little article of domestic use that had not been carried off—pots, pans, rags of sacking and clothes—were scattered about pell-mell, broken, torn, and trampled under foot. Here and there maize and beans had been scattered on the ground in the process of carrying the plunder off. To discover the little hoards of money which the rayah families might possess the pillagers had in many cases grubbed up the earth floor of the huts, and in one I saw the actual hole from which the hoard of the most well-to-do family—amounting, so my guide declared, to £8 in paper money, but this is probably an exaggeration—had been grubbed out by the bashi-bazouks.

THEY FOOLISHLY RETURNED.

I will now give you the results of the evidence I have collected from the victims as to the actual occurrences at Great and Little Ochieva and two other hamlets situated in the neighboring Cerljevitza Mountains—namely, Klekovacha and Vaganatz. Regarding the Ochieva outrages, I have examined thirteen witnesses. On the approach of the Turks, on June 24 of last year, the villagers fled mostly to Austrian soil, leaving their homes to be burned and pillaged. The extreme misery, however, of the refugees on this part of the Hungarian frontier, the approach of winter, and the impossibility of procuring fodder for the cattle they had succeeded in carrying with them, induced the fugitives to crave permission to return from their Mohammedan landlords—namely, Mujo Kurtaghick, Osman Aga Andjich, and Nedjim and Ismail Begs Kalenovich, all residents in Kulen Vakun. The begs, who are beginning to suffer severely from the want of serfs to supply their needs, promised the Ochievers that if they returned they should be unmolested, and accordingly most of the families actually did return and rebuilt their burned cottages.

ONLY ONE MONTH AGO.

On Saturday, March 10, a body of bashi-bazouks, estimated by the villagers at about 100, under the leadership of Ali Beg Trorka, Mujo Beg Bibanovich, and Ali Ben Kulenovich (who, however, arrived rather late in the day), made their appearance in the lower village. They plundered the house and barn of David Karonovich, seized all his corn, the clothing they found in the house, and, if his deposition made to me is correct, took from him forty-five goats, about fifty sheep, eighteen oxen, and one horse. They robbed in the same way three other families. They then proceeded to the house of the village Elder or Knez, the elected representative of the community, who receives a kind of official seal from the Turkish authorities. What follows I have from his wife. A bashi-bazouk seized him on either side, while a third dispatched him with pistol-shots. Another member of the family, Teto Karanovich, was wounded in the arm, but escaped. The head of the murdered Knez, Vaso Karanovich, was then cut off and carried away. The women and girls were stripped of the girdles and other ornaments that they possessed, and the irregulars were proceeding to outrages of a more shameful kind when stopped by the timely arrival of Ali Beg Kulenovich, who succeeded on this occasion in restraining his retainers. The Turks then made off with their booty to Kulen Vakup, carrying with them in triumph the village Elder. Another of my witnesses, Geojor Poyichich, of Borichevats, who, though a Christian, is employed on various errands across the Croatian border by the Turks of Kulen Vakup, happened to be there when the murderous gang returned. The Mudir said that it was no use kicking the head about the streets, and that they had better give it to the Giaour to bury, which he accordingly did.

SCENES OF RAPINE.

Meanwhile it was mooted that night in Ochievo whether to fly at once or not, but the weather was bitterly cold. A fierce bora, the tempestuous north wind of Illyra, was blowing and the snow lay deep; so it was decided to postpone their departure. Next day (Sunday) the Turks appeared again, but in larger numbers. According to all accounts there were from 200 to 300 Redifs and from 400 to 500 bashi-bazouks. The leaders were the Kaimakam of Pettovats, the Turkish Prefect and the supreme Government official of the district, while Ali Trovka and Ali Kulenovich represented the begs. The troops came from Kulen Vakup, Petrovats, and Bielaj. Then followed a scene of indiscriminate plunder and rapine. An attempt was made to seize the house fathers of the village, but, warned by the fate of their Knez, they all succeeded in escaping. Many of the girls and women, however, fell into the hands of the marauders; the girdles and ornaments were torn from those who still possessed them; the more youthful among them were set apart for a worse fate. According to the lowest estimate ten of them fell victims to Turkish lust; according to the wife of the village elder, who probably knew more than the men, about fifteen. They were very reticent about names, and I would not press this point. The Turks pursued the refugees to the Unnats, firing on them on the way; and the two cartridges that I picked up formed a striking corroboration of this part of the evidence. The river was happily then low and easily fordable, but the pursuers came up with some women and children on the bank, and flung Simeona Shipka, a young woman, and a child, Vid Shipka, into the water. Both of these were saved, but one woman, Stana Karanovich, with a baby in her arms, was seized by these ruffians, and the mother's arms were made use of to throw her child into the water, where it was drowned. This fearful statement I heard from the father of the child, Blaze Karanovich, and it was corroborated by other witnesses. Another woman, with child, was seized, and was so terrified that she gave birth prematurely. The Turks do not attempt to pursue beyond the Unnats, fearing to enter insurgent territory. After burning the two villages they made off, laden with all the stores and movables on which they had been able to lay their hands, and with large droves of cattle also taken from the villagers. The total number of animals carried off by them, as nearly as I could arrive at it, was 450 sheep and goats, 56 oxen, and 27 horses. Everywhere the usual scene took place. In an adjacent village the houses were first pillaged and then burned. Three brothers of the Pope—namely, Vutchim, Poro, and Haja Kertzman—and Toreta and Vutchim, kinsman of the same family, five in all, were murdered. The number of cattle lifted was about 250 goats and sheep, fifty oxen, and ten horses. The women and girls suffered the usual fate. The Pope, who was less reticent on this matter than the Ochievo witnesses, mentioned to me five of the Ketzman family—Militza, Maria, Smiliana, Rushitza, and Mara—who had been thus outraged. The heads of the murdered men were cut off and taken to Petrovatz.

THEY WILL NEVER SUBMIT NOW.

These events, which I have done all in my power to investigate and make public, are but a sample of what, on a greater or lesser scale, has been occurring and is still occurring throughout the length and breadth of the Bosnia and Herzegovina. In a single district of the province, in the month succeeding the promulgation of the new Constitution, three peaceful villages have been burned and plundered, over eight hundred head of cattle have been taken from their Christian owners, eleven men and three children murdered—and indirectly how many more?—and at least a score of girls and women outraged. Multitudes are now cowering suppliants for charity on Christian soil, the indignation of neighboring Sclave populations has been fed, the Bosnian insurrection has been swelled by desperate men, and, what is more, the Turkish Government is absolutely powerless, even if it had the will, either to punish the ringleaders, or to give redress to the victims or to guarantee them security for the future.

IS NOT RUSSIA JUSTIFIED?

In the face of facts like these it is monstrous to babble of protocols and diplomatic amenities, or even of Consular Commissions. Every mild interference at Stamboul or Serajevo only irritates the dominant caste in the provinces to new deeds of horror. It is iniquitous to ask the refugees to return, or to express bland hopes that the brothers and husbands of the murdered, the robbed and the ravished, will lay down their arms. There is only one remedy for the state of things in Bosnia,—an immediate Austrian occupation of the province, to be followed either by final incorporation with the monarchy or the prolonged administration of the province by a European Commission.

FRANCE.

AN UPROARIOUS TIME IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—The Chamber of Deputies had a tumultuous scene to-day. The excitement began with a question from a Bonapartist Deputy, who asked Minister Simon whether he intended to revoke or not the dismissal of the school-mistress who had been arrested on a charge of burning one of her pupils, and who was recently tried and acquitted. M. Simon replied that the judgment of acquittal in the case was subject to appeal to a higher court, and the order of dismissal would not be revoked.

M. Lambert, Bonapartist, alluded to a report that M. Simon had belonged to the International Society. M. Simon protested against the absurd imputation.

MM. Lambert and Bundry were called to order for violent interruptions, and the President of the Chamber threatened to suspend the sitting.

M. De Cassagnac called attention to an article published in the *Sentinelle* of Nancy, which calls the Czar a tyrant, and he took occasion to enter into a violent diatribe against Republicans.

M. Simon declared the article in the *Sentinelle* infamous, and proceeded to repel M. De Cassagnac's insinuation that the Republicans were answerable for such utterances. The whole house protested against such utterances.

M. Martel, Minister of Justice, regretted the unfortunate character of the debate. The article was abominable. It was written by a bad citizen who insulted the Sovereign of a great nation with which France desired cordial relations. The writer had not been punished because the Russian Ambassador had made no complaint.

M. Janvier de La Motte, Bonapartist, insisted on being informed whether M. Simon ever belonged to the International Society. M. Simon rose and said: "You insult me, La Motte." These are the exact words used by the Minister.

The uproar in the House was tremendous. M. de La Motte explained away his remarks, and M. Simon accepted his apology.

MEXICO.

SONORA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 8.—Guaymas advices to April 28 say the friends of Gen. Lerna are urging him for Governor of Sonora, in opposition to Mariscal. The Pesquier party is said to favor him, believing they can either use or drive him from the State.

THAT APOLOGY COMING.

Orders have been received from the City of Mexico disapproving the acts of the Collector of Customs at Mazatlan regarding the American schooner Montana. The United States steamer Lackawanna is now merely awaiting an adjustment of damages.

ITALY.

A COSTLY CHALICE.

ROME, May 8.—The Duke of Aosta has sent the Pope a chalice worth $2,400, accompanied by an autograph letter asking its acceptance from a devoted son and sincere Catholic, and that the Pope offer prayers for the repose of the soul of Prince Amadeo's wife. The Pope was moved to tears and exclaimed, "This is the greatest consolation I have received in these moments." The chalice is not a jubilee present, but is sent in accordance with the request of the late Duchess of Aosta.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, May 8.—One hundred agriculturists from the Ottawa district left to-day for Manitoba.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, May 8.—A large number of counterfeit $4 Dominion Bank bills were presented at various city banks to-day, principally by farmers, who have been made victims by persons buying grain and cattle and paying for them with forged notes. The Government has issued a notice warning the public against these forgeries.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 8.—The City and District Savings Bank has met an extensive loss on Western Union Telegraph and other stocks by making advances at inflated figures to speculators. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by shareholders.

St. Patrick's Society held a meeting and resolved to petition the Governor-General to grant amnesty to P. Donoghue, outlawed for his connection with the Northwest Insurrection, asking that he be placed on the same footing as Riel and Lepine.

A SENSATION PROMISED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Graphic's* Washington special says: "The authorities are concealing for the time being, in order that it may be more thoroughly worked up, a case of irregularity in the United States Mint at San Francisco. The nature of the trouble cannot yet be given to the public for prudential reasons, but when the details are published the matter will create a sensation."

WASHINGTON.

A Few More Contortions Exhibited by the First Batch.

Charley Reed Still Arguing Valiantly with Secretary Sherman.

The Government Turns Its Attention to the Mexican Border.

Prompt Measures Will Be Taken to Suppress Cattle-Raids.

Maj. Reno's Case Reviewed by the War Department.

He Is Suspended from Rank and Pay for Two Years.

THE FIRST BATCH.

CONTINUED SQUIRMINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Judge Lawrence is expected here on Thursday. His mission is understood to be to attempt to convince the Attorney-General that the contract for civil immunity was made with Jake Rehm. With respect to the statement of Storrs, in THE TRIBUNE local of Sunday, that Judge Bangs says that he never heard of any agreement whereby Rehm was to receive civil immunity, Charles Reed says that Bangs told him that it was an outrage to prosecute Rehm in view of the agreement for immunity, and that Wirt Dexter had told him (Reed) that Bangs had frequently said the same thing to him in connection with the present discussion of the civil-immunity question in the Chicago Courts.

The following

LETTER FROM JUDGE BANGS TO WIRT DEXTER, when here in Washington upon the business, may prove of interest:

"UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, March 10, 1876.—*The Hon. Wirt Dexter, Washington, D. C.*—DEAR SIR: Yesterday afternoon Judge Lawrence and Mr. Grover, representing Mr. Rehm, in Mr. Campbell's absence on account of sickness, came to my office and made a proposition to Mr. Ayer, Mr. Bartlett, and myself on behalf of Mr. Rehm, that he be permitted to turn State's evidence, plead guilty to such counts in the indictment against him et al. as should be agreed upon, receive his sentence, and tell all he knows that would implicate others. This proposition resulted in Mr. Bartlett and myself going to Mr. Campbell's residence last night to get from him all the particulars within Mr. Rehm's knowledge, as Mr. Rehm had fully communicated them to Mr. Campbell. This interview was not as satisfactory as we had hoped, owing to the imperfect and partial statement from Rehm to Campbell, yet we learned the following facts from Mr. Campbell: First, that Jasper D. Ward had received crooked money from Rehm, $3,000 before Mr. Ward left Congress, $1,000 of which was paid Ward just about the time he left Congress; that Rehm had continued such payments to Ward since he had been United States Attorney; that a part of the consideration for such payments to Mr. Ward, while he was District Attorney, was that Ward should allow certain books and papers to be taken from his office. Rehm knows what these books and papers were, but Campbell could not remember. That Ward came to Rehm in the first place and demanded a share of the money thus made from crooked whisky, and demanded to know why it was that Haas & Powell's distillery could not or did not have as good an arrangement as the other distilleries had. Second, that Rehm paid Hoyt $500 while Hoyt was Deputy Collector. Third, that he paid Irwin $25,000 while he was Collector. Fourth, that Rehm paid Philip Wadsworth during the months of his Collectorship the sum of $20,000 cash crooked money. The times and dates Mr. Campbell could not give, but says Rehm has all of them carefully preserved. Fifth, that Rehm paid Deputy-Supervisor Bridges a large sum of money; the time and amounts Rehm can give with accuracy. Sixth, that Rehm paid Daniel W. Munn money repeatedly for a good many different jobs, the first of which was in Irvin's time. One was for releasing a certain seized establishment. Seventh, that Chester W. Root was paid money by ten different distilleries for regulating the capacity, reducing and increasing the same in such way as to allow the distillers to run a large amount under a diminished capacity, having the papers so arranged as to show all right in his office at a moment's warning, should the Government discover they were running beyond their former or last capacity. These are all the names we could get from Mr. Campbell. He said very emphatically, on our asking, that Rehm knew nothing pointing in any manner towards Mr. Farwell or Mr. Logan; said he had inquired as to to these two gentlemen, but found nothing. We asked Mr. Campbell what Rehm knew about the distillers and Hesing, to all which questions he replied he had not talked with Mr. Rehm about the other distillers, and therefore could not say as to them. That Rehm disclaimed knowing anything about Hesing's having received any money; that he had never paid Hesing any crooked money, but had a sort of general idea Hesing was in some way connected with a distillery. We asked Campbell carefully as to how far Rehm's statement could be corroborated, and how strongly. Campbell said he could not then say definitely as to that, but had no doubt that such corroboration could be had abundantly, and the interview concluded by making an arrangement to have Campbell send for Rehm to-day, and get from him all these additional facts, write out the statements, and have Judge Lawrence bring them around to-day if possible,—to-morrow, at any rate,—for our further consideration before taking any decisive action in the premises.

"Thus the matter stands. A consultation this forenoon decided me to send this letter to you, should a telegram find you willing to remain in Washington till a letter sent to-night could reach you.

"These communications and everything pertaining to this proposition of Mr. Rehm's attorneys are strictly confidential, known only to Mr. Ayer, Mr. Boutelle, and myself, and we have promised they shall remain so till acted upon, and if rejected, to remain a professional secret. We think it best to throw the responsibility of accepting this proposition upon the Secretary and the Attorney-General, as it is a question of a good deal of importance, involving, as it does, a reopening of the old issues. Not only that, but a man of greater prominence and larger influence than any of the other squealers, and this brings me back a letter. Mr. Campbell says Mr. Rehm is particularly sensitive about being called a squealer, and to avoid that desires to plead guilty and have sentence passed upon him before he testifies at all, especially in court, on the trial of any of those persons implicated by him. We suggested this objection, that Rehm might go back on us after he had been sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 to $50,000, without imprisonments, and that other difficulties might in that event arise to plague us. Mr. Campbell says Rehm very much desires to testify, knowing the worst beforehand, expecting, of course, that a knowledge of his position will be made known to the Court before any plea of guilty shall be entered. We desire that you shall go in person to the Attorney-General and to the Secretary, and present this proposition, of course as strictly confidential to them as with us, and get their advice touching the entire premises, and, that there may be no room for misconstruction or misunderstanding, have their instructions communicated to this office in writing. This, of course, is upon the supposition that Rehm's testimony shall be properly and effectively corroborated, and shall in our opinion be sufficient to convict the above-named parties at least, or most of them, as well as to aid in our conviction of more or less of the indicted distillers. Should Mr. Campbell's further statements come in time to embody them in this letter, I will add them before closing this communication. These cases, on application of Mr. Rehm's counsel, were postponed one week on account of Mr. Campbell's sickness, and the jury has been notified not to come till the 14th inst. It looks a little as if all of the last batch might yet plead guilty. Respectfully yours, MARK BANGS,

"United States District Attorney."

[The foregoing letter was published in THE TRIBUNE of August 23, 1876. The developments contained therein, now that the interest in Whisky Ring matters is renewed, are perhaps of sufficient importance to warrant their republication.]

SMALL HOPE.

In connection with the case of the Union Copper Distilling Company there was a conditional release obtained from John F. Kissinger, one of the foremen, who paid $40,000 from his personal property in Milwaukee on his claim for repayment of that tax. This release is relied upon by the first batch to prove that the Government officers in October, 1875, contemplated the compromise which is now repudiated. The release was drawn up by Chesley, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, by direction of Attorney-General Taft, Secretary Morrill, and Commissioner Raum. The whereas to this release shows that on Oct. 2, 1875, the Government did contemplate making a compromise with these persons for the payment of $100 and costs. This release was obtained and filed in the Treasury upon condition that it should be returned to Kissinger if the compromise failed. Application was made at the Treasury for it on behalf of Kissinger to-day, but the application was refused. Finally the Internal Revenue officers, having certified that the release was only conditional upon the Government making the compromise, the original release was delivered to Reed as attorney for Kissinger.

A CONFERENCE.

Secretary Sherman and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum had a conference to-day upon the statement made by Charles Reed, attorney for the first batch of Chicago distillers, to the effect that if civil immunity is denied the first batch the Government will be powerless in its prosecutions of the second batch for want of evidence. This statement, which Reed has made with great persistence, seems to have attracted the attention of Secretary Sherman. The latter has believed, possibly still believes, that the Government can use the confessions made by the first batch, as they claim, on the supposition that they were to receive entire immunity,

AS VALID EVIDENCE

for the prosecution of the second batch in the cases now pending. Reed has notified Secretary Sherman that the United States courts anywhere would refuse to allow any such use to be made of that evidence, on the principle that no person, under the Constitution of the United States, can be forced to incriminate himself. Reed further said that the courts in Chicago already intimated that such would be the rulings; that it was a subject no longer open to doubt that the testimony already given could not be used, and that the only evidence that the Government had or could get was the oral testimony of those applicants for immunity who

WOULD REFUSE TO GIVE IT

if their application is refused in plain terms. Reed again to-day served notice upon the Secretary of the Treasury that the entire success or failure of the Government in the pending prosecutions against Jake Rehm and others of the second batch depended entirely, as Reed put it, "upon the Government maintaining its honorable obligations with the first batch with regard to immunity." Secretary Sherman insisted that there was a statute which compelled a witness to testify even if he should be criminated. Reed challenged the Secretary to show it, whereupon the latter said that

IT WAS NOT HIS BUSINESS

to act as law-officer of the Government. Reed maintains that the only possible statute which Sherman could have had in mind was a statute relative to witnesses before Congressional Committees, and that very statute provides that evidence so given, if tending to criminate the witness, cannot be in any way used against him in a court of law. Secretary Sherman inquired of Reed if the Gaugers and other officers would not testify against the second batch. To this Reed replied that they most assuredly would not, and that the history of the trials already had in Chicago showed the contrary. There had been one charge of perjury made against a Gauger, it was true, but the proof of the perjury was furnished absolutely by the testimony of the first batch.

Secretary Sherman appears still to have the subject under consideration. It is very evident that the assertion that the Government depends upon the voluntary testimony of the first batch for its successes in the pending prosecutions, if it is sustained by the law officers of the Government, may possibly cause the Secretary to look upon the immunity question in a new light, but it is hardly to be expected that his decision will be reversed. Reed intends to take charge of the defense in the pending trials at Chicago, and Sidney Smith and Wirt Dexter will be used as witnesses to prove the alleged agreement of civil immunity.

WILL CONTINUE THE WAR.

Secretary Sherman will soon understand what it costs to be a reformer in the Treasury Department. He has undertaken to pursue the Whisky Ring with a relentless raid, and by his circulars has given all violators of the Revenue laws very clearly to understand that he at least means that no guilty man shall escape. Secretary Sherman seems to have determined that the few benefits of the Whisky-Ring war left to the Government after bad management, indiscriminate pardoning, and treachery, shall be secured, and while attempting to do this, Sherman already begins to share the experience of Gen. Bristow. The latter had scarcely commenced his crusade against the the Ring when the Western distillers charged that he was giving the distillers in his own State special advantages. There are a great many whisky men here now, brought here by the commencement of Sherman's raid upon them, and they circulate about the hotels such charges as it was the custom to make against Bristow. The following are

SOME OF THE STORIES:

The second batch of Chicago men who are here, including Dr. Rush, Simon Powell, Parker Mason, and Burroughs, are very indignant at the action of Secretary Sherman. They openly charge that he is persecuting the Chicago distillers and treating the Cincinnati distillers with great kindness. They yesterday charged, as stated, that large amounts of illicit whisky were being made in Cincinnati. They now State publicly that Secretary Sherman is on intimate relations with Gaff, the great Cincinnati distiller. One of these distillers says that Gaff told him that Sherman some time ago went through his distillery with him and requested him to assist in raising money to start an Administration newspaper in Cincinnati. Members of the second batch also say that Gaff, of Cincinnati, recently boasted upon the Board of Trade in Chicago that Cincinnati distillers could make whisky for from one to three cents less per gallon than the Chicago distillers, notwithstanding they (the Cincinnati distillers) were obliged to pay from five to ten cents per bushel more for corn than Chicago men. Gaff stated that the reason was that there was a system of inspection at Cincinnati, known to the officers of the Government there and to the Department, by which the Cincinnati distillers were enabled to escape the payment of tax upon one or two gallons in every barrel. This special advantage at Cincinnati arises from the execution of what is known as

THE LIBERAL GAUGE,

by which gaugers, in certain regions at least, were instructed to make their gauging liberal enough to allow for leakage, wastage, or something of that sort. This is the very system which the Chicago distillers claim is practiced in the Pekin district, and, from the statements of Gaff, it appears that it is also practiced in Cincinnati, while a more rigid rule is stringently executed in Chicago and other parts of the Northwest. The second batch have made a strong argument to the Secretary of the Treasury that he should stand by the decision of his Department, and that he should not make a ruling which would be retroactive in its effect. It appears that the second batch commenced their cases for settlement with the former administration of the Treasury, with the established principle that absolute bankruptcy was an entire bar to prosecution. This bankruptcy was fully proved, it is claimed, to the entire satisfaction of the Government officers at Chicago, and of all the officers here. Now the second batch claims that their cases having been two-thirds completed in the Department, they should be adjudicated as they would under the principles of the old administration,—that bankruptcy was a bar to prosecution; and they argue that Sherman may lay down for his administration, for new cases, the rule that bankruptcy is not a bar; but that it cannot apply to their cases.

EX-SECRETARY MORRILL.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department to-day from Augusta, Ga., from ex-Secretary Morrill, in which, referring to Reed's brief, he (Morrill) states that he did not agree to give the first batch civil immunity, and denies that his illness alone prevented his doing it. Morrill, on the contrary, said he was inclined to approve the opinion now held by Judge French, and that he is opposed to civil immunity.

THE WHISKY MEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—A number of whisky men arrived here to-day from the West to reinforce the lawyers who are endeavoring to secure an order from the President stopping all the civil suits against members of the whisky ring. The adverse decision in the case of Roelle, Junker & Co. disposes of three other similar cases, based on the same claim, that they were promised immunity from civil prosecution. The cases covered by Assistant-Secretary French's decision are those of Burton M. Ford, R. C. Mereerean, and George Miller, involving several hundred thousand dollars. Secretary Sherman now proposes to take up the last batch of cases and dispose of them. These differ from the first batch in that the offer for a compromise is made on the plea that all the parties are now bankrupt and unable to pay the amounts due to the Government. There are four of these cases. A. C. Hesing wants to compromise and be relieved from his suit of $213,000 on paying $100; Simon Powell from $96,000 by paying $100; David G. Rush from $114,000 for $500; Dickinson, Abel & Burroughs from $171,000 for $100. Assistant Secretary French rendered an opinion adverse to all these offers, and there is not much doubt but Secretary Sherman will approve it. Upon investigation, it has been ascertained that Powell is now an agent for a distilling company, which is paying the Government $130,000 a month revenue. Rush is the agent for the West Chicago Alcohol Works, which paid the Government from the 1st of August, 1876, to the 1st of January, 1877, a revenue of $271,000, and Dickinson, Abel & Burroughs are now running the Phenix Distilling Company of Chicago, which paid the Government for the six months ending March 1 a revenue of $811,000. In the face of these facts, the plea of poverty, made to escape further suits, is not regarded with much force by Secretary Sherman. The offers for a compromise will be rejected.

THE TEXAS BORDER.

TIME FOR PLAIN TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—One of the most perplexing questions with which the late Administration had to deal was the protection of the lives and property of American citizens living on the Mexican border. The condition of affairs along the Rio Grande River from Brownsville to Laredo, the frequent incursion of Mexican banditti into Texas, and the wholesale robbery of citizens of the United States of cattle and horses, are subjects with which the Government and the people of the country have of late years, through constant complaint, become very familiar. The peculiar character of the country, covered as it is near the Rio Grande by dense thickets, through which narrow pathways lead to the farming and grazing land situated from fifty to 100 miles from the river, render it almost impossible for any military force which the United States had been able to send there to protect the ranches from these constant incursions. Indeed, a large section of country once covered with numerous herds of cattle has become

ALMOST DEPOPULATED,

and the raids by the Mexican robbers have been extended to great distances into the interior. But this system of plunder is made possible only by a peculiar condition of affairs existing on the Mexican side of the river. If it were not for the fact that a ready market is found in Mexico for all the cattle and horses which are captured by the thieves, the business would soon prove so unprofitable that it would naturally cease; but the truth is that the Mexican outlaws are not only tolerated and protected by the authorities of the Mexican border States, and that no adequate efforts have been made by the Central Government of that Republic to prevent these outrages. But it is known that there is even an organized company of Mexican merchants whose business it is to purchase cattle and horses stolen on the American side of the river, and to dispose of them in the Mexican market.

THE LIFE OF THE BANDIT

raiding into Texas is one that is very attractive to a large lawless class in the Mexican border States, and the business is made very profitable by the ready market which they find for their plunder. During the last Congress an effort was made to pass a joint resolution authorizing the President to enlist for special service on the Rio Grande a larger cavalry force than has recently been kept there, and to require the Administration to adopt more vigorous measures for the protection of our border. Had it not been for the excitement attending the Electoral count some such legislation undoubtedly would have passed, but it failed for want of time to give it thorough consideration, as many other equally important measures did. Since the adjournment of Congress the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande has repeatedly been brought to the attention of the President and members of his Cabinet, not only by representatives from Texas, but also by Gen. Ord, who is in command of the United States troops there, and the Administration has at length concluded that

THE TIME HAS COME

when some decided and pronounced policy must be adopted, and the Mexican Government made to understand that this state of affairs, which has so long existed, cannot be forever continued. Gen. Ord, it is understood, has on more than one occasion requested that he be authorized, when in pursuit of the Mexican thieves, to cross the border and punish them on their own soil if he is able to capture them with the booty in their possession. This plan was adopted by the Texas State troops under the command of Capt. McNelley, whose small company of men has probably done more than the United States troops during the last year or two to protect that border. This subject was fully considered in the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and it was decided that Secretary Evarts shall at once communicate with the de facto Mexican Government through our Representative in the City of Mexico and demand of it that these outrages

CEASE AT ONCE.

The Mexican Minister to the United States is a Representative of the Lerdo Government. The theory on which this demand will be based is that if the Mexican Government is unable to prevent the raids, it certainly is able to break up the traffic in stolen property on Mexican soil, and a failure to undertake this will be considered by the Government of the United States as indicative of an indisposition on the part of that Government to do what lies in its power to prevent a continuance of these outrages. It is understood that the Cabinet also directed Secretary Evarts to inform our Minister to Mexico that, if the Government of that Republic does not take such measures as are suggested promptly, the United States will be compelled to protect the lives and property of its citizens in its own way. There is every indication of an important change of policy toward Mexico, and a disposition on the part of the Administration to make the Mexican Government understand that it must observe its international duties, or the United States Government will take matters into its own hands.

IN EARNEST.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The Mexican border troubles were the subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it was agreed that organized cattle-stealing and other depredations upon property in Texas, of American citizens, must be effectually stopped without further delay or inattention on the part of the Mexican authorities. Correspondence with the Mexican Government will be immediately reopened by the State Department. Unless the proper steps be promptly taken by Mexico to prevent further incursions upon our territory by bodies of her citizens, our military forces under Gen. Ord will probably be authorized to cross the Rio Grande to pursue and capture the marauders.

MAJ. RENO.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT-MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The following is the result of the proceedings of the court-martial at Fort Abercrombie which recently tried Maj. Reno on a charge of having made improper overtures to the wife of Capt. Bell, and having taken means to cast slurs on her character:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 8.—The proceedings in this case, having been forwarded under the 106th article of war to the Secretary of War, have been most carefully considered, and have been submitted to the President, who approves the finding and sentence, but is pleased to mitigate the latter to suspension from rank and pay for two years from the 18th of May, 1877.

Maj. Reno's conduct toward the wife of an absent officer, and in using the whole force of his power as commanding officer of the post to gratify his resentment against her, cannot be too strongly condemned, but after long deliberation upon all the circumstances of the case as shown in the record of the trial, it is thought that his offenses, grave as they are, do not warrant the sentence of dismissal and all its consequences upon one who for twenty years has borne the reputation of a brave man and honorable officer, and has maintained that reputation upon the battle-fields of the Rebellion and in contests with the Indians. The President has, therefore, modified the sentence, and it is hoped that Maj. Reno will appreciate the clemency thus shown him, as well as the very reprehensible character of the acts of which he was found guilty.

(Signed) GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

SAM COX.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *World's* Cincinnati special says: "Mr. Cox has just arrived from an extended tour through the South, having visited every Southern State except Mississippi. Your correspondent called on him this afternoon at the Burnet House to learn the result of his observations. Cox said the people were not much inclined to talk politics, being so entirely satisfied with their disenthrallment from military bondage that they were content to plant and prepare for the rebuilding of their fortunes, wasted by the past fifteen years of strife. The idea, however, which is being so widely spread by Republicans that the Democratic party in the South was going over to the Republicans because one man in the party had at this late hour made a showing of justice toward them was utter nonsense. The South, he said, will stand by the Democratic party, and its members will all go into the Democratic caucus without hesitation, and in full force. The idea that the Hayes policy would draw any strength from the Democratic ranks was a false one. It would rather strengthen the party by causing a split in the Republican faction. He thought the postponement of the extra session of Congress a good thing for the Democrats, and for the country, as there were plenty of banks that would advance money enough to run the army, which army might, he thought, be dispensed with had we a wise Indian policy, such as that of Canada.

"Regarding the Speakership Cox refused to talk."

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The *World's* Washington special says: Although the proclamation is out, still the impression in official circles is that there will be an earlier session of Congress than has been named. Mr. Blaine says he does not well see how it can be avoided, and, as a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, he does not approve of the delay. Leading lawyers who have examined the Revised Statutes say the army cannot be maintained after July 1 without positive appropriations of money by law. Mr. Schurz, on the contrary, says that not a dollar will be spent for any other purposes than that defined by law, and that no contracts will be made in excess of appropriations. The army, he says, will only be without its pay from Sept. 1 till the appropriation is made, which will probably be in October, and that, barring our representation at the Paris Exposition, and a deficiency in the navy pay, there are no other reasons for the session."

NOTES AND NEWS.

A MEXICAN SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The old story of an armed expedition to seize Sonora, to secure a route to the Pacific for the Texas Pacific, and lay the foundation of a second Texas, is again set afloat by a quiet visit of President Lerdo to Washington. It is said he is to act as the titular head of the enterprise, and lend it his legitimate title. Efforts are now making to sound the attitude of the Government toward such a movement. Last February the outlines of a campaign in Sonora and Chihuahua with 5,000 men to be organized as two brigades on Mexican soil, were drawn in this city. It may have been part of the general plan.

COX.

The *Sun* editorially regards Congressmen Cox and Sayler as political suicides for having voted for the Electoral Commission and recommended George Butler.

CARPENTER.

Ex-Senator Carpenter has formed a law partnership with J. A. Coleman, recently of Fond du Lac, and the two have opened an office in this city. Carpenter will no longer be a citizen of Milwaukee.

THE CENTENNIAL GRAB.

Secretary Sherman received notice to-day that $1,000,000 of the Centennial Fund, which the Supreme Court decided should be returned to the Government, has been paid into the Treasury, half at New York and the rest at Philadelphia. The remaining $500,000 will be paid this month.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Those who should know say ex-Secretary Fish has been tendered the English Mission. Fish's friends here think he would not accept it.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

A considerable number of Consuls will be appointed next week. The indications now are that Henry Sandford, who has so long sought the Belgian Mission, by dinning and wiring, will secure it. Benjamin Guyton, of Chicago, who is here, confidently expects to be appointed Consul to Rotterdam, where there is a vacancy. He has the indorsements of Col. Ingersoll, Judge Lawrence, and of other prominent persons.

FINANCIAL.

Secretary Sherman, notwithstanding adverse reports, is very hopeful as to the success of the negotiation of the 4½ per cent loan. The following is the present situation: In eight months and a week the syndicate has taken $150,000,000 of the 4½ per cent bonds, enabling the Treasury to call in for payment that amount of 6 per cent bonds. The negotiation, in spite of political uneasiness at home, the prospect and outbreak of war in Europe, and the functions of the gold market, has averaged nearly $4,500,000 weekly, or $750,000 a day. One-half of the authorized amount of 4½ per cent bonds is now disposed of. At a like rate of progress the whole $300,000,000 will be marketed by the first week in January.

A PLAN OF RESUMPTION.

Secretary Sherman expects to go to New York from the Centennial on an important financial mission. It is said that he has under consideration a plan to facilitate specie resumption by purchasing gold with the 4 per cent bond. This is authorized by existing law.

THE PENSION AGENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The Secretary of the Interior will issue a circular notifying Pension Agents whose agencies are to be discontinued that their accounts must be settled by the end of the current quarter. There is no authority for the Department to reduce rates of fees now allowed collected from pensioners by Pension Agents, but in view of the large emoluments which will attach to each of the consolidated agencies from this source, a recommendation will be made to Congress for their reduction.

CONVENTION SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the Convention between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of Italy.

MINISTER BEALE.

A dispatch received at the State Department to-day announces that Gen. Edward F. Beale, United States Minister to Austria, has left Vienna on leave of absence for Washington. He is accompanied by his family.

APPOINTMENTS.

Merriam Howard, a Sheriff in Mississippi, who was obliged to leave during the shot-gun campaign, has been appointed messenger, and Joseph Turner, formerly Secretary of the Alabama Senate, clerk in the Treasury Office. Mrs. Sarah A. Thompson, of Tennessee, has been appointed a clerk in the Treasury. The appointment is based on substantial service by the woman and her husband to the Government during the War. She was a spy and hospital nurse. Her application is regarded at the Department as the strongest Tennessee case on the files.

The following Postmasters were commissioned to-day: H. S. Humphrey, Nantatia; Samuel S. Butler, Mount Pulaski; and Daniel N. Gross, Naperville, Ill.; and Francis B. Phillips, Plattsburg, Mo.

THE RAILROADS.

THE INDIANA MUDDLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 8.—The recent railroad difficulty is still the prevailing topic among our citizens east and west on the line of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Road. Meetings have been held to express the indignation of the people at the recent attempted seizure of the road, and sympathy with the Heath Directory in their endeavors to maintain the road in its integrity. A meeting at Oxford last evening was particularly severe on all parties interested in the recent raid and all who sympathized with the movement. Another will be held at Boswell this evening. In the meantime, activity prevails among the legal gentlemen connected with the case on either side, preparing for a sharp contest next Thursday before Judge Gresham, at Indianapolis, in which the application for the appointment of a Receiver for the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Road is to be heard.

The case of the Lafayette, Munice & Bloomington Road against the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Road, in which the former asked for an injunction to prevent the latter from receiving freight from the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road and bringing it to this city and giving it to the Wabash Road, has been before Judge Ward yesterday and to-day, the argument closing this afternoon. Judge Ward held the case under advisement.

To-day Mr. Waldron, who is operating the Illinois end of the Lafayette, Munice & Bloomington Road, delivered to the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Company at Ambia the cars found on the road when he took possession, and is preparing to run in connection with the east end, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road having failed as connecting link between Hoopeston and the Wabash Road for this business.

IOWA ROADS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 7.—The Convention called to meet at Bedford, Taylor County, a few days since, was attended by large delegations from Appanoose, Decatur, Ringgold, Taylor, Page, Wayne, and Fremont Counties, to consider the extension of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Road from Albia to the Missouri River. A series of resolutions were adopted in favor of the speedy completion of the work, pledging united and active support, and expressing full confidence in Gen. Drake, President of the Company. The General was present, and responded to the compliment by giving a history of the Company. He stated that, but for the hard times, the road would have been completed ere this. It had 100 miles in operation, and had no debts. He was satisfied that, if the people would extend the necessary aid, and prepare the road-bed, the Company would furnish the iron and equip the road. With this extension completed, Chicago, via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, would get another scoop at St. Louis traffic.

The Hon. J. F. Duncomb's effort to build another railroad, somewhere from Fort Dodge, seems to have been successful. The St. James & Fort Dodge Company has been organized, and work on the road has already begun. It will run from Minneapolis to the Iowa State Line, where it will connect with the Belmond & Minnesota branch of the Iowa Pacific. Local aid has been voted along the line.

The narrow-gauge extension of the Des Moines & Minnesota Road has been definitely located from Ames, in Story County, to the central corners of Lincoln, Lyon, Ellsworth, and Scott Townships, Hamilton County. It will be located to Humboldt at once.

GRAIN VS. PORK RATES.

The Committee appointed by the pork-packers in this city a short time ago to confer with the railroad authorities in regard to the discrimination made in favor of the rates on grain and against hog products, and to bring about an equalization of the rates if possible, have come to the conclusion that the railroads would make no concession whatever, and have reported back that fact to their constituents. This, however, does not settle the matter, as the pork-packers are determined not to cease their efforts for a reduction on the rates on hog products until they have exhausted every means at their disposal. They have decided not to ship their goods by railroad at the present rates. Arrangements have been made with a number of steamboats to take their goods to New York by lake and canal. The rate by this route is 22½ cents, while the railroads charge 45 cents per 100 pounds, which is just a reduction of one-half. The steamers guarantee to land the goods in New York within twenty days, but in most instances the shipments get there in sixteen days. The time consumed by the railroads is said to be from eight to ten days. The difference in time is not considered enough to be a serious drawback, certainly not enough to outweigh the difference in the rates. There can be no doubt that, if this movement proves successful, the railroads will soon come down with the rates.

TRANSPORTING FRESH BEEF.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad brought to this city yesterday a car-load of dressed beef from Kansas City, which, on its arrival here, was in as good condition as on the day it was shipped, which was last Saturday. The refrigerator-car in which this beef was brought here has been expressly built for a shipper named Anderson as an experiment by the United States Rolling Stock Company. The construction of this car, which is called the "Kansas City," is very simple, and differs but little from an ordinary box-car. The arrangement inside is such as to maintain an even temperature. The ice was renewed but once, at Muscatine, and on its arrival here was yet good enough to be used for another trip. The shipper, who had the car built according to his own notion, thinks he has solved the problem of keeping fresh beef in good condition during the transport to the East.

DENVER PACIFIC.

DENVER, Col., May 8.—At the annual meeting of the Denver Pacific Railroad Company here yesterday, the Directors elected D. M. Edgerton President: D. H. Moffat, Jr., Treasurer; F. B. Crocker, Robert E. Carr, Carlos S. Greeley, John D. Perry, Adolphus Meier, Walter S. Cheesman, Fred L. Ames, Directors. The County Commissioners of this county appeared and asked for five Directors from Denver, and that the road be released from the management in the interest of the Kansas Pacific. This was denied, and an immediate suit was instituted by the county as a stockholder in the District Court, praying for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver.

The road is paying in spite of prohibitory tariffs, but Denver claims that the Kansas Pacific has got in a death-grip, and is using it to fight the Union Pacific, to Colorado's great injury. Freight from here to California costs more than from Kansas City there, 600 miles farther. It costs nearly as much for freight from San Francisco to Denver via Cheyenne and the Denver Pacific as round to Omaha, down to Kansas City, and so back to Denver.

TEXAS CENTRAL.

GALVESTON, May 8.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas Central Railroad, held at Houston yesterday, the following Directors were elected: Charles Morgan, New York; C. A. Whitney, New Orleans; A. C. Hutchinson, New Orleans; George Jordan, formerly Superintendent of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad; E. W. Cane, Houston; A. S. Richardson, Houston; A. Groesbeck, Houston; John J. Cisco, New York; Charles Fowler, Galveston.

The following officers were elected: President, C. A. Whitney; Vice-President, George Jordan; Secretary, A. S. Richardson; Treasurer, E. W. Cane.

ITEMS.

The offices of local freight agent and cashier of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad have been consolidated, and Mr. E. R. Loomis, the local freight agent, has assumed control of both offices.

The passenger traffic to the East has never been so dull at this season of the year as at present. An improvement is expected as soon as the weather gets warmer, and the travel to the summer-resorts commences.

UNION PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the first four months of this year are $4,734,600, an increase of $111,000 over the corresponding months of last year.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

Last year the campaign for the League championship flag was begun April 25, and at that date the weather was pleasant. This year, under another administration of the weather office and of the League affairs, it is two weeks later before we can witness the opening of the season, and when we do get out to it our thoughts turn to sleighs, and icicles, and snow much more naturally than to perspiration or enjoyment. Then again the weather takes away a part of the attraction of the game, because the players are all shrunk up and the spectator don't see so many cubic feet of players as when the thermometer is about 100. Yesterday, for instance, Barnes was torpid and Peters all drawn into himself to that degree that he looked no bigger than a minute. All the remainder of the contestants suffered in the same proportion, and it looks as if it would be fair to expect that when warm weather came, and Larkin bloomed out, he would be the perfect image of Mart King, once so well known in Chicago.

The failure to send warm weather here, and the readiness to send too much rain to Cincinnati and some other cities, can no doubt be traced by the New York *Clipper* and Philadelphia *Item* to the baneful effect of the League, and especially to Mr. Hulbert's course of action as its head. There is very little doubt that the President is to a degree responsible for this state of things, and THE TRIBUNE demands of him that he change his course at once and give us more warm weather and less rain. It speaks not only for the 2,000 persons who were present at yesterday's game but also for the 3,000 others who would have been found registered had the weather been warm and summery.

Mr. Ferguson has always been a favorite in Chicago, because the public considers him as honest as he is skillful—and that is saying not a little. They didn't exactly like the way he put the extinguisher on their club last July, but they had forgotten that when he and his team came on the ground yesterday, and greeted them with a hearty round of applause. The nine which followed Ferguson into the field is mainly the result of the accumulation and selection which he has carried on for years. He has trained up many of the best men in the business, and this year goes, as one might say, to the other extreme, and heads a list of seasoned timber, with one exception. Holdsworth, Start, Ferguson himself, and Allison date away back; Burdock, Carey, and York are a shade more modern; while Cassidy and Larkin, especially the latter, are younger in the business. It was Ferguson's engagement of Larkin as the successor of Cummings and Bond that caused the critics to lower their estimate of the team. They will find maybe that they were mistaken in the young man; he seems to have good control of the ball and plenty of different deliveries, including the only respectable imitation of Spalding's slows. His first appearance before the Champions was not discreditable. If he wants consolation because he was hit for fourteen hits, let him look in the Boston-St. Louis score and see where Bond had ten hits made off him by a nine supposed to be rather weaker in batting than the White Stockings.

Yesterday's game was opened with the Chicagos at the bat, as the new rules direct, and Mr. Bredburg, the umpire who had been legally chosen broke the seal of the box which contained the ball with due solemnity and delivered it over to Larkin, when Barnes opened the season by hitting to Ferguson and failing to get to get to first before the ball. The next two men were equally inefficient, and the hitting was therefore begun by Holdsworth, who earned first, but got no farther. The second inning was more business-like. Spalding led off with a grounder to left, but was forced at second on Peters' hit, which nearly ended in a double play. When Peters started for second Hines hit well to right field and sent the little man to third, while he took second himself. Bradley sent both the runners home amid applause. In the Hartford half of the inning Ferguson got safely to first and then to second. When Cassidy hit to Peters he started for third, but the short man fielded the ball well to Spalding, and he sent it across to Anson in time to catch the runner and accomplish a beautiful double play. In the third inning the Whites scored three clean hits but no run, Peters accomplishing another force-out at third. In the fourth inning Holdsworth scored the first run for his side. He took first by forcing out Larkin, second on Start's out, and home on safe hits by Carey and Burdock. The home nine put on another spurt in the fifth inning, and Glenn and Barnes scored on base hits by the former and Anson, aided by an error by Ferguson. In this inning York made a wonderful running low catch off a hit by Smith, which looked perfectly safe. In the last half of the inning the visitors added a couple of runs on Cassidy's and Larkin's hits, the latter a two-baser. Holdsworth brought the men home with a safe one to the outfield. The score remained unaltered until the eighth inning, when the Whites took on a batting streak, and Smith, Barnes, and Anson filled the bases, when McVey came to bat. He had not hit a ball clean in four trials, but this time he was more fortunate, and sent two men home by a grounder past Carey. The Dark Blues offset this with a couple of runs by Start and Burdock, who were sent home by York as the other two had been by McVey. The ninth inning yielded nothing, and the game closed with the following

SCORE:

CHICAGO.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Barnes, 2 b	4	2	2	7	2	2	1
Anson, 3 b	4	0	3	8	4	1	1
McVey, c	5	0	1	7	6	0	2
Spalding, 1 b	5	0	2	4	10	2	0
Peters, s. s	5	1	0	1	1	5	0
Hines, c. f	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Bradley, p	4	0	1	4	1	2	0
Glenn, l. f	4	1	3	5	2	0	0
Smith, r. f	4	1	1	1	0	0	1
Total	39	6	14	41	27	12	5
HARTFORD.							
Holdsworth, c. f	5	1	2	5	0	0	0
Start, 1 b	4	1	1	4	10	0	2
Burdock, 2 b	4	1	2	5	6	5	1
Carey, s. s	4	0	1	6	1	4	0
Ferguson, 3 b	4	0	1	2	3	4	1
York, l. f	5	0	1	6	2	0	0
Cassidy, r. f	6	1	1	3	0	0	0
Allison, c	4	0	1	1	3	4	0
Larkin, p	4	1	2	6	2	5	0
Total	40	5	12	38	27	22	4

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—6
Hartford	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	—5

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Hartford	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Glenn, 1; Larkin, 1.

Total bases on clean hits—Chicago, 15; Hartford, 13.

First base on errors—Barnes, 1; Spalding, 1. Chicago, 2. Start, 1; York, 1; Cassidy, 1; Larkin, 1. Hartford, 4.

Left on bases—Spalding, 2; Peters, 1; Glenn, 2. Chicago, 5. Holdsworth, 2; Start, 1; Burdock, 1; Carey, 1; York, 1; Cassidy, 1; Larkin, 1. Hartford, 8.

Passed balls—McVey, 1.

Time of game—One hour fifty minutes.

Umpire—Bredburg.

The peculiar feature of the play all through the game was the way in which the runners were slaughtered by the basemen, especially on the home side. Has right-field hitting become a forgotten art? If not, Capt. Spalding had better take Peters out and exercise him to-day. It was not at all pleasant to see him and other batsmen drive the ball at short-stop when runners were on first and second. In the second inning, Peters forced out Spalding; in the third he forced out McVey; in the fourth he forced out Spalding. In the same way McVey forced out Anson in the third inning; and Spalding forced out McVey in the eighth inning. [illegible] runs were lost by these five misplays in bat[illegible]. There ought to be some place to mark such errors. The play of the men was generally worthy of credit, as their record shows. Anson and Glenn led the batting score for their side, and Holdsworth, Burdock, and Larkin for the other. Glenn's hitting was a fine exhibition.

The second game between these Clubs will take place on the Twenty-third street grounds to-morrow afternoon.

THE BRUNSWICK HALL.

Arrangements have been perfected for receiving telegrams at the Brunswick Billiard-Hall giving the result of each innings of all games played in Chicago and elsewhere. The pool-selling nuisance has been abolished.

OUTSIDE THE LEAGUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—A good game of ball was played here this afternoon between the Syracuse Stars and the Milwaukees, resulting in a tie on 4 at the end of the ninth inning. The Stars refused to play a tenth, claiming that the umpire called strikes unfairly. The Milwaukees made five hits off McCormick. Owing to a high wind in the early part of the game the hits of the Milwaukees, which would otherwise have struck between the infield and the outfield, were blown into the infield. The Stars hit McDonald for only seven bases. This is McDonald's second game as pitcher. The errors were: Milwaukees, six; Stars, five. No runs were earned. The same clubs play again to-day.

ERIE, Pa., May 8.—Following is the score between the Erie and the Allegheny clubs:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Allegheny	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Erie	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

ANOTHER WESTERN VICTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The first League game of the season between Boston and St. Louis was played here to-day, and won by the latter by a score of 3 to 2. In the third inning Nichols got a run on a base hit and errors by O'Rourke and Morrill. Three-base hits by McGeary and Battin and a single by Clapp gave St. Louis two earned runs in the sixth inning. An error by Battin gave White and O'Rourke an unearned run in the seventh inning. The Bostons could not hit Nichols, while the Browns had no trouble with Bond. Following is the score:

ST. LOUIS.	T	R	B	TB	PO	A	E
Dorgan, l. f	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clapp, c	4	1	1	3	3	0	2
McGeary, 2 b	4	1	2	9	0	2	0
Battin, 3 b	4	0	1	4	2	1	1
Force, s. s	4	0	1	3	0	4	0
Remsen, c. f	4	0	1	3	4	0	0
Croft, 1 b	4	0	2	4	15	1	1
Blong, r. f	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Nichols, p	3	1	1	4	1	4	1
Total	35	3	10	32	27	12	5
BOSTON.							
Wright, s. s	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Leonard, l. f	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
White, 1 b	4	1	0	1	4	1	1
O'Rourke, r. f	3	1	2	4	1	0	1
Sutton, 3 b	3	0	0	4	0	1	1
Bond, p	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Brown, c	3	0	2	3	12	3	2
Morrill, 2 b	3	0	0	1	5	4	0
Murnan, c. f	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	30	2	4	13	27	14	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Total bases on hits—St. Louis, 14; Boston, 4.

Three-base hits—Battin and McGeary.

Passed balls—Brown, 1.

Runs earned—St. Louis, 2.

Time of game—Two hours.

Umpire—George Seward.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The American Jockey Club is putting Jerome Park in order for the spring meeting, and Pimlico is showing signs of activity; but the present concern of turfmen hereabouts is in what Derby-Day, May 22, at Louisville, may bring forth, and the issue of the race arranged by the Louisville Jockey Club for the meeting of the famous horses TenBroeck and Aristides, May 24.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 8.—The spring meeting of the famous Kentucky Racing Association, which begins here on Saturday next, the 12th inst., bids fair to be one of the most interesting events of the kind ever held in America. The stables on the course are now filled with thoroughbreds who are to contest for the stakes and purses offered by the Association, which are liberal in the extreme. The races on the opening-day will be among the most interesting of the meeting. Three events are announced to come off then: the Phœnix Hotel stakes for 3-year-olds, with the following probable starters, some of which last season as 2-year-olds won valuable stakes, viz.: Glennella, Harry Peyton, Glimmer, King Faro, McWhirter, Glentina, Classmate, Kinlock; perhaps Bradamante, Opponent, Phasma, Lisbon, Cairo, Early Light, and Ralston.

The second race will be the Longfellow stakes for 2-year-olds which have been sired by this ex-king of the turf. For this there are seven entries, viz.: Pauey, Lewis, St. Louis, Postoss, Leonard, Odd-Fellow, Dr. Livingston, and Edinburg.

The last race is for a purse of $250, dash of one mile, the entries to which will be made on Friday evening. This promises to be an interesting race, as it affords horses which are not entered in the stakes an opportunity to make a trial test of their speed early in the action.

The meeting will continue during the first five days of next week, with three races each day, with stakes and purses for all distances. The following stables are already on the course: Harper's, with Ten Broeck at the head of his string; Buford's, with McWhirter to the front; McGibbon's Nichols, Thomas Clay, and Bowen; Cadwallader's Scully; Miller's Grinstead and Bennett; with the following to arrive to-morrow, viz: Price & McGrath with Aristides and Calvin; A. Keen Richards, J. B. Todd, Williams & Owings, D. Swigert, and Reynolds. By Friday it is expected that there will be over 100 horses at the course.

CASUALTIES.

NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NEW YORK, May 8.—At the Coroner's inquest in the case of the men killed at the New York Post-Office, Supervising-Architect Hill testified that the principal cause of the accident was the faulty construction of the supporting portion of the truss. It is absolutely impossible to superintend personally every change made in Government buildings.

Francis Schuman, Civil Engineer of the Supervising-Architect's office, said on examination of the truss after its fall, found that an eight-inch beam which acted as a support was omitted; also found a difference in the lateral bracing, by the roof beams being laid on top of the truss and not fastened thereto in any manner.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court to-day made a presentment relative to the accident at the Post-Office building, May 1, involving a loss of three lives. The presentment charges negligence and want of ability and experience on the part of the Supervising Inspector and assistants, but holds no one individually responsible, and states that if the Supervising Architect is not able personally to superintend all work under his charge he should have as assistants competent professional architects, and recommends thorough inspection of the whole building by a Commission of experts. A copy of the presentment was sent to the Attorney-General at Washington.

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 8.—Catholic citizens are in despair as to the fate of the City of Brussels. Two leading Catholic priests, and the Bishop of Racine, of this city, are on board. The telegraph, newspaper, and Inman Line officers are besieged by parties seeking information.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Nothing has been heard of, as yet, from the steamship City of Brussels, which is seventeen days out, and having on board a band of Canadian pilgrims for Rome, with accessions from this city and neighborhood, and Gen. Newton, of the United States army, and ex-County-Clerk William Walsh. The agent of the vessel here is confident that nothing more serious has happened than a breakdown of her machinery, compelling the vessel to proceed under sail.

COLLISION.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Steamship Nurnberg, arrived from Bremen, ran into and sunk the bark Azow, hence for Queenstown. Four of the crew drowned.

CRIME.

A LOSING BUSINESS.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—A man calling himself J. H. Milton, of Philadelphia, was arrested here yesterday for attempting to pass off a bogus draft for $20,000 on a Philadelphia bank on payment for a planing-mill which he had purchased of J. C. Nulson, of the firm of Nulson & Co., wholesale liquor dealers. During the day he opened an account with the Manufacturers' Bank by depositing two drafts,—also on a Philadelphia bank,—one for $11,000, the other for $27,000. He also attempted to effect a loan at the Fourth National Bank, but failed. He is now in jail.

The drafts were drawn, one for $27,000 on the Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia; one for $11,000, and one for $1,000 on the First National Bank, New York. Numerous blank drafts and checks of banks in different parts of the country, and bank books and other papers used by confidence men, were found on Milton's person, and there is no doubt but he had planned a big operation here, but was foiled before he received a dollar from any one. Mr. Nulson will not prosecute Milton, and he will be released to-morrow.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—The affair at Glasgow, a special report to the *Courier-Journal* says, is of more serious moment than at first reported. Four United States Marshals, having information that Tom and Ike Reynolds were distilling illicit whisky, sought to arrest them. In resisting, both of the Reynolds were shot, Tom in the abdomen and Ike in the neck. The former is mortally wounded. The shooting took place in Reynolds' cabin at 1 a. m. Monday. The officers first refused to be arrested, but subsequently surrendered, several hundred civilians having volunteered to assist the Sheriff in taking them if necessary. They refused to give up their arms for a while, but at last surrendered them in open court, when the Judge had cleared the room of spectators. The action of the Federal authorities is looked forward to with interest. The Deputies are John Wyatt, Edgar Hyatt, Walter Whittaker, and Morris Wheedon.

CONFESSION OF THEFT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 8.—From Prairie City, Ill., is reported the confession of Charles Sinclair, a former gambler and fast man about town here, charged with being leader of the gang which stole an Adams Express car and Vandalia engine two years since. Sinclair has been ill ever since his arrest, two months since, and on his death-bed in the jail confessed, implicating all his recently-arrested companions and some others.

BRENT MISSING AGAIN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—Charles T. Brent failed to answer in court to-day to the charge of forgery, and the supposition is that he has fled. His bond was $2,000.

THE CROPS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 8.—The *Avalanche* publishes a lengthy crop report, from which the following in reference to this section is taken:

Arkansas—In this State 75 per cent was planted, expecting to finish on the 10th of May, two weeks earlier as compared with last year. The weather was about the same as last season, except the latter part of April, when severe storms and heavy rains set in, extending over the northeastern portion, which in many cases resulted in the necessity of re-planting. Labor is doing well. The condition of the crop good and advanced. There is a heavy rise in the Arkansas River, but no apprehension of an overflow.

Tennessee—Nearly the entire planting has been finished, with the exception of three counties reported half planted. The bottom lands seem to be more backward than the uplands. For the week ending 28th April the weather has been unusually cold, besides several storms and heavy rains have greatly interfered with field work. Probably in several sections replanting will become a necessity. Corn is reported in a fair condition. Some apprehension of an overflow of the Mississippi River is felt.

Mississippi—With the exception of the plantations along the river and a few sections in the northern part of the State, planting is nearly completed—two weeks advanced compared with last year, and for many sections good stand are reported. Heavy rains and severe hail-storms are reported to have visited the northern and northwestern sections of the State from 22d to 27th of April, and it is feared that some replanting will have to be made.

Alabama—Excepting some plantations along the 'Bigbee and Warrior Rivers, where, in consequence of heavy rains during the middle of April, the work had been retarded, planting in the State may be considered finished by the 5th of May. Very little replanting on the bottom lands. On an average the weather was as favorable as last year, and planting somewhat advanced. Field labor, in some parts, has been scarce; otherwise satisfactory. The rivers are falling, and there is no danger of an overflow.

FIRES.

IN CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KINGSTON, May 8.—A fire at the village of Colbrook to-day destroyed twenty buildings. The following are the names of the sufferers, and the losses: Trayner's Hotel, $2,500; Mrs. O'Connor's dwelling, $1,000; Mrs. Newman's dwelling, $500; Walruth Hotel, $2,000; Wasson & Son, merchants, Montreal Telegraph Company's office and Post-Office, $6,500; Storms' shingle and saw mill, $2,000; John Wright's dwelling, $1,000; Mr. Amy's dwelling, $500; John Riddell's dwelling, $700; Mr. Brown, a quantity of lumber, $600; Wartman, pump and eave-trough manufacturers, Church's saw-mill, damaged; Alfred Knight, quantity of lumber,—the three latter lose from $400 to $600 each. There was no insurance on any of the property destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 8.—Bush fires are raging in the mountain district north of Ottawa, also in Prince Edward County, opposite Belleville.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 852 at 1:50 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire at No. 27 Grace street, owned by Richard Dunn, and occupied on the first floor by James Farrell, and on the second by Edward Haley. Damage to building, $25; insured for $700 in the Lycoming; to furniture, $50. The premises were set on fire by Mrs. James Farrell in a fit of insanity. She was at once arrested by Officer Edward Lee and locked up at the Larrabee Street Station. The fiendish madness of the woman can only be exemplified by the fact that she dragged some bedding to the middle of the floor, saturated it with kerosene, and placing her child, a mere infant, upon it, set the stuff on fire. Fortunately the neighbors rushed in and saved the little one before it was scorched, save about the feet, where the skin was blistered.

AT GALENA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., May 8.—The building in which the Grover & Baker sewing-machine agency is located caught fire at 3 o'clock this morning, and before the flames could be extinguished, the rear portion of the store was badly damaged, and the furniture, machines, and supplies destroyed by fire. Mrs. Holt, wife of a partner of the firm, jumped from the second story window after saving her own and another child by means of a rope, and, striking the outer edge of the sidewalk, was seriously, though not fatally injured in the back. Two other female inmates were rescued by means of a ladder. The loss is estimated at $1,300, insured as follows: Royal Canadian, furniture and stock, $1,700; building, New York Central, $2,000; Commercial, $500.

AT REEDSBURG, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 8.—A disastrous fire occurred at Reedsburg, Sauk County, Wis., this morning destroying an entire block of buildings. The fire caught in a saloon occupied by P. Byrns, destroying that and Barnhart's gun-shop, S. J. Dearholt's dry-goods store, E. Baltzman's tailor-shop, P. Bishop's boot and shoe store, M. W. Salade's drug-store, A. Seelye's gunshop, C. E. Ryan's jewelry store, C. C. Cummings and C. H. Perry's dry-goods houses. Much of the property was saved. Loss not definitely known, but will reach $40,000 to $50,000. A large part of the goods were saved by the superhuman efforts of the citizens. The loss is a heavy one to that enterprising town. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 8.—Fire late last night destroyed the building owned by A. B. Bloomer and occupied by Inglehardt Bros., grocers. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $1,000.

A large house at Midland took fire at 1 o'clock this morning, owned by John Ryan, and occupied by W. H. H. Smith. The family barely escaped with their lives, losing everything except nightclothes. Loss, $2,000; no insurance.

To the Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—A large fire in this city last night destroyed the show-case manufactory of J. Phillips & Bro., and D. M. Ferry & Co.'s seed-box factory. Total loss, $25,000; insured, $10,000.

AT WINNECONNE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—A fire at Winneconne last night destroyed the mill of E. L. Northrup, one dwelling, and damaged two others. Loss, $3,000. Insured.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, rising temperature, northerly winds, veering to east and south, and nearly stationary, followed by falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, May 8.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.96	43	75	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.04	47	70	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.00	50	58	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.99	50	64	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.00	46	69	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.00	46	69	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 51; minimum, 42.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 8—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Alpena	30.00	41	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Buffalo	29.84	45	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.76	53	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
Cleveland	29.90	46	N., fresh	....	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.03	54	N. E., gentle	....	Fair.
Duluth	30.14	44	Calm	....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.08	43	N., fresh	....	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.00	49	N., fresh	....	Clear.
Port Huron	29.94	38	N. E., fresh	....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.00	54	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.00	56	Calm	....	Clear.
Marquette	30.10	42	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.07	44	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Omaha	29.93	58	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Toledo	29.94	50	N. E., fresh	....	Fair.
Yankton	29.99	53	E., fresh	....	Cloudy.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EIGHT-MILE GROVE, Neb., May 8.—Notwithstanding the cold and rainy condition of the weather here, the grasshoppers are out in great numbers and doing much damage, eating up wheat, oats, and barley. Farmers are plowing the ground to make ready for corn. Not more than half the eggs have hatched.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JUNIATA, Neb., May 8.—Spring plowing is nearly all done. Some corn is planted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALDA, Neb., May 8.—The prospects are good for a great crop, if not destroyed by the 'hoppers. Cattle are generally poor, and quite a number perished in the late storm. There is good pasture now on the prairie.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SYRACUSE, Neb., May 8.—Wheat, barley, and oats are looking unusually well. There are fine fruit prospects. Considerable corn is already planted. Farmers are quite hopeful. Times are much easier than a year ago.

THE ROYAL BENGALEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Grand Jury which is investigating the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company asked the Court to-day whether an indictment could be found against officers of a financial institution for gross negligence in the performance of duty. The Court said yes, and the Jury retired. From this it is believed they will find bills against other officials connected with the New Jersey Mutual transfers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The steamship Russia, which arrived to-day from Liverpool, reports that on May 2 she boarded the steamer Sidonian, bound for Bristol under sail, and took from her the cook, the only survivor of those wounded by the explosion of the port boiler of the Sidonian.

Arrived—Steamships Russia from Liverpool, Anchoria from Glasgow, France from Havre.

SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

The sale of the short-horn herd of Col. Abner Strawn, of Ottawa, Ill., took place at Dexter Park yesterday. Forty-seven head were sold. The aggregate amount brought by the [illegible] was $20,050 and by the males $1,410.

BLACK HILLS.

YANKTON, D. T., May 8.—Mail service has been ordered direct from here to Deadwood via Pierre, three times a week, beginning to-day.

SUICIDE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—William H. Johnson, for many years in the Treasury Department, but recently discharged, committed suicide.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

CONCURRENCE.

Simpkins sat with hands in his hair,
Contemplating the scene with a stare.

The blithesome month with flowery train
Had brought to Simpkins naught but pain.

For him no charm had "lovely May,"
For with it came dread moving-day.

For breakfast, one cold sausage-link;
His dinner gulped from out the sink.

Now at the stove he took a glance,
But stifled profane utterance.

His wife to him quite oft had told
The story true of Job of old.

It sounded well. She could not prove
That Job was e'er obliged to move.

The story of those boils and things
In Simpkins' ear forever rings.

No doubt old Job had often prayed
That he might die ere stoves were made,

Especially those of modern type,
With throttle-valves and tortuous pipe.

Thus Simpkins thought, but nobly worked,
As at the stove he heaved and jerked.

The pipe comes next—"of course it must;"
He's well-nigh choked with soot and dust.

Each crook and turn he careful scratches;
Each elbow-joint he eager watches,

And murmurs, as he wipes his face,
"They'll surely fit at the other place."

The carpet next attention calls;
One savage "yank," and down he falls.

A tack receives him at the floor;
One horrid oath, and then a roar.

Now see him move with careful tread;
That tack was standing on its head!

And now confusion reigns supreme;
Ah! moving-day's not all a dream.

Poor Simpkins sore; wife in a flutter;
The baby sitting in the butter.

And Simp, his promise quite forgetting,
Speaks direful words, and wife still fretting.

"In that new place we'll settle down,"
Said Simpkins with an awful frown.

"Yes, settle down! As I'm a man,
We'll never move again, by d—n!"

Said Mrs. Simpkins, with a tear,
"You know I cannot swear, my dear·

"Although I cannot *swear*, I fear
I *think* as much myself, my dear!"

ELGIN, Ill., May 5, 1877. "THE BURR."

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

Boston Post.

No one who has had experience with rats—and who hasn't?—need be told that, vermin as they are, they are not lacking in courage when cornered. But the most ardent believer in a rat's fighting abilities would hardly think of pitting even the blackest and bravest of the Norway persuasion against a healthy, poison-puffed rattlesnake. True, the serpent is a slow-coach at best, and, so long as an opponent keeps out of striking distance, nothing is to be feared. But, once he fastens a fang on any living creature, except it be a pig or a mungoose, that creature's days are popularly supposed to be numbered. As for rats and mice they are food for even the mildest of snakes, in the ordinary course of nature, and even so insignificant a constrictor as the black snake makes no hurry in lunching on full-grown squirrels. There are exceptions to most rules, however, and within a small wire-cloth covered packing box in the store of a prominent Boston manufacturing firm is now being exemplified one of the most curious of these exceptions. A short time since one of the members of the firm spent a few weeks hunting in Florida, and on his return he brought with him a monster rattlesnake, the gift of a friend. His snakeship measured about five feet in length, and has a body the size of a man's arm, the white, yellow, and brown of his cuticle blending rather beautifully in patches of various forms. The heavy triangular head, characteristic of venomous reptiles, has a sinister expression, and in moments of excitement the five rattles on his tail keep up an unpleasantly suggestive whirring, while a forked tongue of inky blackness and surprising length darts angrily from his turtle-like mouth. He is no sleepy, half-starved fellow, as may readily be imagined, but wide awake and ready for an encounter of any kind. It was into the cage occupied by this snake that three days since a rather small-sized wharf-rat was introduced, in the expectation that the rodent would form a meal of the stranger. The ophidian monster seemed to think so too, for he darted on the unwilling visitor and caught him by the neck. The rat, who had hitherto been running around the cage trying to get out, gave a sharp squeal as he felt the serpent's fangs, and, twisting himself about, buried his teeth in the scaly jaw of the aggressor. The snake writhed, and twisted, and rattled sharp notes of alarm as the rat kept his sharp incisors at work, and before the spectators could fairly comprehend what had happened the little quadruped had shaken himself loose and was hopping in affright at the further end of the cage for a means of exit. To the surprise of all he showed no effects of poison, and when the snake again made a grab at him he met his creeping foe half way and snipped off a piece of his long forked tongue. This seemed to be rather more than the Floridian had bargained for, and he dragged himself into a corner, cast down and defeated. Since that time the rat has flourished in his strange quarters. He capers over the body of his whilom enemy, and avoids the punch of a stick by creeping under the head of the snake. The rat seems perfectly indifferent as regards the reptile, and when the latter, roused to high degree of anger by outsiders, takes a strike at him, he hardly takes the trouble to dodge, and only bites back when the rattler is unusually offensive. It is a singular condition of things, and the rat's immunity from death cannot very easily be accounted for.

JOURNALISM MILITANT.

New York Tribune.

A gentleman, a native of Mississippi, recently died near Houston, Tex., and one of the most remarkable circumstances in his life, according to a local journal, was that he had been editorally connected with the Vicksburg *Sentinel* for nearly a year without fighting a duel or taking part in any encounter. To persons who are acquainted with the belligerent record of the editor of the *Sentinel* the circumstance will seem almost incredible, since it used to be said in Vicksburg that no man could stay on the paper a month without shooting or being shot at, and in three months he was almost certain to kill or to be killed. The *Sentinel* no longer exists, and during its continuance of five-and-thirty years there was more warfare among the members of its staff than there has been among the members of any other staff since the foundation of the Republic. Dr. James Hagan was the first editor to attract attention, and consequently to provoke hostilities. He was a native of the North, small, quiet-mannered, very polite and amiable in ordinary social intercourse, but one of the fiercest of fire-eaters. In 1836 and 1830 he had several desperate street fights and two duels, one with the editor of the rival sheet, the *Whig*, in which he killed two men and was himself three times wounded. Between that time and 1842 he had seven more encounters, killed two more men, and received five or six pistol balls in different parts of his body. In the spring of that year he abandoned the habit of carrying weapons, and the following June was shot dead by Daniel W. Adams (an utter stranger to him), who killed him, he said, on account of an article reflecting on his father, Judge George Adams. James F. Fall, another editor of the gunpowder journal, fought several duels, and was twice severely wounded. James M. Downs, another editor, was badly hurt in a "chivalrous" meeting with T. E. Robbins, a banker, who considered himself aggrieved. Walter Hickey, another *Sentinel* man, had a street fight, mortally wounded Dr. Downs, formerly on the paper, and was afterward killed in an encounter in Texas. James Ryan, still another editor of the *Sentinel*, was killed by R. E. Hammet, of the the *Whig*. George Jenkins, his successor, was also killed in front of the office by H. A. Crabbe, whom he had assailed. Many other fights and wounds were made, given, and received by the *Sentinel* men. Who can read this gory account of that warlike sheet without longing for the return of the good old days of Journalism in the South when every editor was a walking arsenal and forced as a business measure to keep his private graveyard?

PHILADELPHIA'S ARISTOCRACY.

Correspondence Washington Capital.

Doctors and lawyers, particularly lawyers, and their descendants, are the hereditary aristocracy of Philadelphia. They have money, which they seldom spend, and influence (inertia), which, when they use it, they usually use for good. They generally have brain, but the gray matter is,—well, as well as can be expected after 150 years of intense respectability. They give "serene" kettledrums to people in their set at long intervals; their weddings are plain but substantial; their funerals likewise (nobody is permitted to act as pall-bearer on these occasions unless his grandfather came over with William Penn); they drive plain barouches down Chestnut street, up Walnut, or through the lanes of Germantown. They are exclusive. They are hedged around by a triple barrier of dignity, tradition, and dullness; intermarriage in their own circle have made them a clan, and their set, but narrowed their sympathies. They are charitable, but not generous; good, but very heavy-headed, and cordially hospitable when you are "all right." You "blarsted furriner" may not understand them, but I love them: for where will you get a dinner such as Mrs. C—— will give you? (Her grandmother, by the way, was one of the Tory ladies in Howe's Mischianza.) Speak of your Welckers and your Wormleys, candidly, if you will, but you shall never, no never, taste a chicken croquette like dear old Mrs. C——'s. Hers are better than our revered Augustin's. And then her unwrinkled, pink-tinged face, her soft voice, her lace cap, her silver-toned gray gown (only Valasquez could paint it), and her strawberry shortcake. *O je t'aime!* And yet, with all her benevolence, I verily believe that if the Angel Gabriel were to call at her old-fashioned front door in Arch street,—yes, even if the angel was attired in the earliest spring style, Mrs. C. would be "not at home" after having discovered the fact that he had no grandfather; but if the great-grandson of that old fellow who was secretary to William Penn should happen to call round at the back gate, in a light overcoat and last year's hat, my dear old friend would receive him with open arms and fill him with chicken croquettes and strawberry short-cakes.

HUB-BULLETINGS.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Special ties—Wedding-cravats.

Consistent—A paper-hanger hung himself recently in New Jersey.

The liquor-dealers growl because there is no whine at the White House.

Fichus will be worn by ladies this season at the sea-shore. Gentlemen will wear Fish boots.

A friend in knead—The baker.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* A friend in deed—The lawyer.

Any one would suppose that the most appropriate place for a ferry slip would be at the river's mouth.

What adds to the sadness of the Southern Hotel disaster is the fact that no hotel-clerks were consumed.

Mewsical Intelligence—The Thomas concerts have begun—in the back yards. Upper attic people are on the *qui vive*.

"Dr. Fetter" is the name of a police surgeon in New York. Nothing could be more appropriate unless it was Man-he-kills.

One of the New York papers claims that the members of the Cabinet are engaged to write for its columns, and the German readers are anxiously looking for Schurz's tale.

We are surprised that some paragrapher has not suggested Sergeant Bates or Ben Butler for standard bearer of the Prophet's flag. They both know how much profit there is in the flag business.

Abdul Pasha O'Brien, of the Centennial Turkish Bazar, has been interviewed on the subject of the war. He expressed himself in the florid language of the Orient as follows: "Badcess tothim bludthyrushins! Iwud weltem likeashoe iftheowldmin wudput metothefore."

1st Diner Out.—"W'a'sh news from wah?". *2d D. O.*—"S'cahnuns have ris'n, fitin' in Hershe-no; Hearse-govina, Montenigger is movin'." *1st D. O.*—"Think Rushins 'll get to Consh—Conshstandle—(slowly) Consh shtand der (hic) noble?" *2d D. O.*—(rapidly) "Constandapple, No, shir."

HAWKEYE DOTS.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Lots of men are now wishing that they had staid from the Centennial, and saved the money to buy a strawberry with.

History says, "Cæsar had his Brutus." But somehow or other we always had the impression that Brutus rather had Cæsar.

An Indiana doctor has just made the discovery that asparagus secretes a virulent poison. Thus he cruelly disparagus the most delightful of our early vegetables.

A tramp who was ordered out of town by the police, yesterday, paused when he got beyond the corporation limits, and, raising his hands to heaven, solemnly announced his intention of joining the Whig party.

The managers of the burned hotel at St. Louis attempted to collect bills of the guests who occupied rooms on the fatal night. What made the guests mad was because the managers charged them a dollar extra for "fire in the room."

A man out on West Hill set out last week to eat thirty partridges in thirty days, on a wager. He ate the first one without any trouble, but the grocer refused to give him any further credit the very next day, and he is hopelessly stuck on the other twenty-nine.

President Hayes is going to see his uncle, and all the papers are full of it. That's one of the drawbacks of public life. Any of the rest of us could go and put up our watch, or revolver, or shirt-studs, and nobody know anything about it. Mighty hard times in Washington, these days.

A Niagara hackman, who was prospecting around for early victims, fell into the river just below Suspension Bridge the other day, and was swept over the falls. He waded ashore, however, changed his clothes, went back to his hack, found a stranger looking at it, and charged him $11 on the spot.

A ROYAL REBUFF.

The City of Manchester, England, already celebrated for its fine public buildings, is about completing a City-Hall,—or, as they say in England, Town-Hall,—which has been eight years in building. Last November the corporation invited the Queen to open the new building some time the present year, on whatever day she was pleased to fix. No reply came for three months, and the Town Clerk, Sir Joseph Heron, dropped a line to the Private Secretary of Beaconsfield; still no reply. Then the Town Clerk called on one of the Premier's Secretaries, and at length, on the 1st of April, ominous date, the Premier indited a curt note to the effect that it was "out of the power of her Majesty" to attend. Great was the indignation at Manchester, which is a very liberal city, with a liberal city government, and a statue of Cromwell, though there is also a fine statue of Prince Albert which the Queen has never seen. The city felt that it was the victim of a political intrigue, designed to deprive it of the eclat of a visit from the Queen, who has not been in the city since 1857. It is always customary to knight the chief magistrate on such an occasion, and it was alleged that stories had been detailed to her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain prejudicial to the early career "as a tradesman" of the Mayor, Abel Heywood. There was a hot debate over it in the City Council; one member asked, "What is the use of a monarchy in a country like this?" and, although he loyally attempted to show that it had some use, he didn't make it very clear. His conclusion was, that "It was absurd to say that we could not govern ourselves by a Republic if we wished." There was, however, a pretty general loyalty to the Mayor, who has been identified with the new building, and a resolution was unanimously adopted that he should open the building himself, unshadowed by Majesty, and untitled save by the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

STILL ANXIOUS.

Detroit Free Press.

When Hardin White was brought out on Monday morning to answer to the charge of drunkenness, he said he was very anxious to get home to Bay City, and he was told to go. When he was brought out again Wednesday morning on the same charge, he explained that he got left, had been robbed, and was still very, very anxious to reach home by the air-line route.

"And are you still anxious to get to Bay City?" inquired his Honor, as the prisoner stood before him.

"I'm so anxious that I fairly tremble," replied Mr. White.

"I suppose you'd charter a special train if you had the money?"

"Yes, I would. I tell you, Judge, this being separated from my loving wife almost kills me. If ever I get home again I'll stick right there."

"What is your wife's name?" suddenly asked the Court.

The man stuttered and stammered, scratched his head, and finally replied that it was Mary.

"Well, I'll have the clerk drop her a note to the effect that you are still anxious to reach home, but won't get there for thirty days. By by,—trot along."

"Oh! heavens! but this is a crushing blow," gasped the prisoner as he slid into the corridor.

Bijah was beginning to feel sympathy for him, when the fellow picked up a new broom and broke the handle across his knee and tried to tear the stove down.

"LO" GAME.

Austin (Nev.) Reveille.

A short time ago a couple of Piute Indians went to a certain store on Main street and purchased the entire stock of playing-cards contained therein. These they took to their camp and marked, and then, taking them back to the store, and putting on that look of misery which only an Indian knows how to assume, whined out that they were "heap broke," and offered to sell the cards back for one-fourth of what they had paid for them. The cards were purchased back on these terms, and were subsequently purchased from the store-keeper, a pack at a time, by the Shoshone Indians. The Piutes knew that the Shoshones purchased their cards at this particular store; and poor Mr. Shoshone, unaware of the Piute manipulation of the cards, purchased them and played poker with the wily Piute without a suspicion that all was not—as Gov. Bradley would say—"on the dead squar." The result was that the Piutes won all the money that the Shoshones possessed; and now there is weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth, sackcloth and ashes, and "heap hogadi" in the camp of the Shoshone.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Alexander, pacing up and down before his tent—"Pshaw! Let him wave his Sandbag Sheriff, if he wants to. Would, however, that Alexis, with his bold white terrier, were here." Enter a Cossack: "Sire, Djbtubrichtivohmagdebig is taken!" Alex.—"Upon me word! Well, speed the news to Ivan Bull. Ho, villain! So to Nekopoitchitsky that ere nightfall our flag must be in Whandispakomensividsky." [Retires to consult the map.]

CURRENT OPINION.

It is suggested that the President ought to leave a few able-bodied men in Ohio to move the crops.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch (Rep.).*

If the pension service is cut down, look out for an increase in the number of patriots who think the President has "gone back" on the colored man.—*New York Tribune (Rep.).*

With all of Wade's bluntness, we don't believe he will carry the country with him. The day of hate is rapidly passing away. What we want now is peace and reconciliation.—*Washington Republican (Rep.).*

We believe that the army should be abolished. It is unnecessary; it is a heavy drain upon the resources of the country; and it is a dangerous and anti-republican institution.—*New Orleans Democrat (Dem.).*

In one year with ordinary forbearance and less of the little politics of faction and more of the larger practices of patriotism, the American people will be rich, united, and independent of all the world.—*Philadelphia Press (Rep.).*

Ben Wade writes a second letter to vindicate himself and friend Painter from statements made since writing the first. But he doesn't even attempt to vindicate himself from holding and expressing his ridiculous sentiments. Nor is there any sort of plea of justification he can offer.—*Buffalo Express (Rep.).*

We do not believe that any considerable proportion of Republicans take any stock in the absurdity that the President is killing the party. He is purging it of some abuses and changing its relations to the country, but experience ought to show that he is doing all this for its betterment.—*Baltimore Republican (Rep.).*

Whoever really desires to judge the President honestly and fairly will, at least, give to his explicit utterances the credence due to the avowals of one who is sincerely desirous to advance, in the best manner possible, the principles of which he has for a lifetime been an outspoken advocate.—*Davenport (Ia.) Gazette (Rep.).*

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and the Cincinnati *Times* are rising above party.

Three black crows sat on a tree,
And they were black as black could be,
Said one black crow unto his mate,
"What shall we do for grub to ate?"

—*Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).*

I like the whole manner in which President Hayes goes to work. It is really bringing good, sound business habits to the conduct of Government affairs, without rhetoric, without any of those guises or any of that craftiness which are supposed to be necessary in political management. It is plain, straightforward, careful conduct, the very genius of good sense.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Various schemes to plunder the Public Treasury have been matured, which can more easily be defeated in a long session beginning in October and running on continuously. Altogether, it is a great measure of relief for the public not to have any politics in the coming warm weather. The double dose at the last election was strong enough to last till next fall, to say the least.—*Worcester (Mass.) Gazette (Rep.).*

The Democratic organs that have been predicting a severe attack upon the Administration from the Republican side of Congress admit now that the prospect of such a demonstration "is less decided than was expected." *If* they could only feel sure about their own organization, the Democrats would have more comfort in predicting the demoralization and dissolution of their opponents.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser (Rep.).*

The South is not taking much stock in new parties now. It proposes to quit politics—except in so far as is necessary to maintain good government—and go to work. The people are much more anxious about material questions than abstract political ones. They see that they have a chance, and they desire to avail themselves of it, and by economy and energy make the most of their opportunity.—*New Orleans Picayune (Dem.).*

The *Journal* is decidedly opposed to Hayes' Southern policy, but is disposed to give him a chance to work out his reforms. President Hayes, by his actions in the Packard-Nicholls Louisiana matter, most shamefully betrayed the Republican party; but, if its betrayal will bring peace to the South, the party had better go to pieces than to stand intact through such scenes as the country has witnessed the past year.—*Tuscola (Ill.) Journal (Radical Rep.).*

The question of preserving an old or forming a new party may be safely left to take care of itself. If, in due time, new issues suggest new parties, they will soon enough be forthcoming by a process of spontaneous development. Meanwhile the real or apparent precariousness of existing party organizations, however it may grieve a few politicians of the Bourbon description, is a thing which the people have emphatically no reason to worry about.—*Galveston (Tex.) News (Dem.).*

The howling and hating Bourbons of the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature roared furiously on Friday because a colored member was called temporarily to the chair. The *Times* reporter says he made a good presiding officer, but that made no difference to the Bourbons. His face was black, and a debauched Democrat can not tolerate a colored man, who is superior in every respect, merely because he is colored. Those Illinois Bourbons are worse than the Southern Ku-Klux. It would be a gain for Illinois if they could be traded off for colored men.—*Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).*

The Steubenville *Gazette* advises us to keep calm concerning the "old Whig party," and declares that "the Democrats are not tearing their shirts, neither is their hair standing on end through fear." The *Gazette* is right, so far as it represents Democracy. It has, in fact, no shirt to tear. It rent its linen last summer in a series of political tumbles between disgust at the nomination of Tilden and an endeavor to support him on an expansive greenback platform. Its contortions tore its shirt to tatters, and so damaged its credit that it now goes with its coat buttoned up to the chin, so to speak.—*Columbus (O.) Journal (Rep.).*

Pacification and conciliation *must* be brought to bear upon the South, and her affection for the General Government *must* be made a substantial thing, before we can have Union and Fraternity under the glorious old Constitution and the Flag. Blessings be upon the head of him who shall restore this condition of things to our country. Mr. Hayes has this aim in view, and he should receive the hearty, earnest support of all men who are not wedded to party and divorced from the higher principles and thoughts that belong to a thorough and true lover of his country and his country's good.—*Iowa Falls (Ia.) Sentinel (Rep.).*

We cannot profess to understand why the politicians of the Democratic party, whose elevation to office was due to their persistent and unflinching opposition to every principle of the Republican party, should join in approving the reflections cast on politicians by a Republican President. We do not say that the fact of such men approving of any policy, or of any utterance, is proof that the policy or utterance is bad; but we do say that such company is very bad company for a good Republican to be caught in, and, before we take occasion to show the reasons why President Hayes' policy should be supported, we want to get out of that crowd, so as to avoid the possibility of misconstruction.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Irreconcilable Rep.).*

This wont do at all. A Democratic paper printed in Oglethorpe County, Georgie, referring to the flogging of a negro preacher recently "to cure him of Republicanism," gleefully says that the preacher, a man named Thurster, wants it to announce to his white friends that henceforth he will prove himself a better man;" that he "will never again make a political speech, deliver a sermon, or vote a Republican ticket; and that from henceforth he is an unswerving Democrat." The enlightened public sentiment of Georgia ought to demand the prompt punishment of the persons who made a "better man" of the colored preacher, and forced him to announce that henceforth he will deliver no more sermons nor vote the Republican ticket. Representative men in the South who have the interests of that section at heart must take care that bulldozing does not become common, or the President may take "the back track."—*Washington (D. C.) Star (Rep.).*

The Marshalltown (Ia.) *Republican* has been cited by the Des Moines *Register* as opposed to the President's policy in Louisiana. Yet the *Republican* now says, in the closing paragraphs of a lengthy editorial defining its position: "For the life of us, we cannot see the object that some papers have in view in trying to drive the party into a disgraceful squabble,—as, for instance, favoring calling an early State Convention, merely for the sake, as they say, of passing resolutions against Hayes' policy, when there is nothing to be gained by it. Such a course will only reap tares, and not good grain. Our conclusion is, that South Carolina and Louisiana are practically settled, and we cannot do anything that will change the result in those States; most certainly not can anything be gained that can be of ultimate and real good to the Republican party of Iowa or of the Nation, by passing a string of inflammatory resolutions in a State Convention or a National Convention, or by scolding or cursing, as some—so many good people—are doing in their sore disappointment over Packard's and Chamberlain's abandonment."

All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, O.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CHOICE STOCK NORWAY SPRUCE and balsam-fir for personal property or real estate. ALFRED OSBORN, 67 Metropolitan Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—WE WANT A GOOD COUNTRY residence, farm, or hotel in exchange for a new brick residence, 9 rooms, modern improvements, well-located on West Side. Who wants a home? JONES & HAYES, 148 Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—BLACK HILLS OUTFITS IN rifles, pistols, rubber and woolen blankets for driving horse and buggy or light delivery-wagon. Store 81 East Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BLACK HILLS OUTFITS FOR carpenter work, show-case, office-desk, etc. Store No. 81 East Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE FOR A DEMOCRAT wagon or 2-seated carriage. Call at No. 1176 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—$275,000 OFFICE-BUILDING, well rented. West-Side block, well rented. Dearborn-av. unimproved property, over 100 feet. $80,000 farm 40 minutes ride from the city. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st., Room 10.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND LOTS at Summerdale and Ravenswood; lake water and 7-cent fare. E. GREER, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$30,000 IMPROVED real estate in the City of Denver, Col., for a stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, or groceries. Also mines in the San Juan country. Address WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 118 and 120 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 TO $20,000, to enlarge the capacity of an established shoe manufactory. Apply to GREY, CLARK & CO., 201 Lake.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A STAPLE MANUFACTURING business, with a trade of over $100,000 per annum. $10,000 capital required. Address, stating where interview may be had, N 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTY WITH small capital to help me in the bottling business for private families only. A good, respectable speculation. Strictly honest and on sound basis. You must understand German; no other will suit. GEORGE F. DAVIES, 223 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$65 PER FOOT, LOT 50X100 FEET, TO alley, south front, on Illinois-st., between State and Cass-sts.; this is the last week this lot will be offered at one-third its value; it is free from mortgages, title is perfect, streets are all paved, watered, sewered, and gas. Half cash, balance long time. $3,000, $1,500 down, a splendid all modern brick dwelling, lot and barn on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-THIRD VALUE, 12 LOTS ON Washington, Madison, and Warren-sts., near California-av. An unusual opportunity even in such times as these. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington, Room 10.

FOR SALE—HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO make $60,000 in 18 months—About 2,000 feet on State, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts., near Forty-seventh, at $10 per foot, all cash. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—$2,500—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIana-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts. $500 will buy 2-story house and 3 acres of ground in fine town in Iowa. Room 10, Methodist Church Block, 12 to 1.

FOR SALE—$2,300—GOOD 7-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot 25x125, on Winchester-av., between Monroe and Madison-st.; $1,200 down, balance easy. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000 CASH—TWO STORES, 4-STORY and basement stone fronts, stand together, on Madison-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.; now rented well: cost $40,000 to build after the fire. If this is not cheap enough, tell me what you will give for them. We are going to sell. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES AND LOTS AT LaGrange, 7 miles from city limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; first high ground west of the city; will sell or rent on terms to suit any one, $5 to $20 per month. F. D. COSSITT or C. C. LAY, 71 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MANSION OF 16 rooms on Elkhorn Creek, near Livermore, Colorado; also, 160 acres of land, running one mile on both sides of said stream. Building well built, new, and cost over $8,000. Stone cellar and good outhouses. Three other mountain streams within easy walking distance. Would do well as a hotel or sanitarium. Controls a stock range of over 25,000 acres. Splendid scenery, pure air, and good roads. Best trout-fishing in Colorado. Plenty of game near. Will be sold very cheap. Write for plan of house and particulars to EMERSON & WEST, Greeley, Col.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, LOT 132x200 feet, containing thirty-seven year-old grape vines, strawberry vines, and cherry trees, and all kinds of shrubbery. House built in 1871, with barn on the premises. Apply to E. EASTERBROOK, Land Agent, Monee, Will Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—340 ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, or 160 acres to be located. Make me an offer, as I want to sell. Address G. M. BAKER, 2 Arnold-st., to-day.

FINANCIAL.

A A—MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNIture without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

E. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS money to loan. $3,000 $5,000, and $10,000, at 8 per cent. Other sums to suit, three or five years.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE AT 7, 8, 9, and 10 per cent, according to kind of security. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

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MORTGAGE LOANS—IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CURrent rates; $2,000 at 8; $1,030 at 9; $3,000 at 9; money in hand. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle.

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MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $50,000 at 8 per cent on inside improved property. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, Attorneys, 162 Washington-st.

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WANTED—GILT-EDGE COMMERCIAL PAPER. Money loaned on personal property and prime collaterals. W. O. COLE, Methodist Block.

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$2,000 SUMS AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON productive Chicago real estate and improved farms in Northern Illinois. Address C 70, Tribune office.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, IN sums to suit; 7, 8, and 9 per cent. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st.

$37,000 TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT ON city and farm security. Funds here. HIGLEY, Room 9 Exchange Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, NEW AND SECond-hand buggies, carriages, harness, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st. Stock always on hand at private sale. N. B.—On Thursday next a car-load of horses from Delavan, Wis., will be sold at auction.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES fit for all use, warranted sound, and one week's trial given; 2 extension-top carriages as good as new, 3 phaetons nearly new, sold at great sacrifice; 2 buggies made by Coan & TenBroeke; 1 side-spring by Pennoyer & Co., top, side-bars; 1 platform spring peddlers' wagon, as good as new, must be sold to pay advances; 3 top delivery-wagons, 2 open; large stock of new and second-hand harness. Horses, wagons to let by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BAY MARE, 6 years old, 15¼ hands high; can trot in 2:50; can be driven by a lady. A dark bay mare, 6 years old, 15¼ hands high; she is very stylish; can be driven by a lady. A first-class side-bar top buggy, with single harness; together or separate. The horses are warranted sound, and must be sold, as the owner is compelled to sell. Call at barn 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, ONE A GOOD FAMILY or business horse, and the other is a very fast mare that can go out any day and trot in 2:45; both are 6 years of age and perfectly sound and kind in every respect; also a side-bar top-buggy, not to be beat in this city, and used but very little; also a set of single harness. They are sold for no fault whatever, only through death of the owner, and to be sold at a bargain. Apply at 19 Harmon-court, between Michigan and Wabash-av.

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FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD DRAFT-HORSES AND cheap driving and farming-horses; prices from $30 to $150. Call in rear of 25 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—TOP, OPEN, AND SIDE-BAR BUGgies, and top and open delivery wagons, express wagons and carts, lumber wagons, democrat wagons, and all manner of wagons, at the Carriage Factory of C. J. HULL, Nos. 243 and 245 Bushnell-st., corner of Archer-av. Will be sold for less than cost; must have money; all work warranted.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 RIG—MARE, HARNESS, and open box buggy, at a bargain for cash; everything in prime order; mare gentle, afraid of nothing, yet a good roadster. Address N 16, Tribune office.

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PASTURING FOR HORSES AT STONY ISLAND, farm in Hyde Park, 75c per week. E. G. CLARK.

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LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A HEAVY DARK-SORREL HORSE. Owner can have him by proving property and paying costs. In rear of 25 Blue Island-av.

FOUND—A STEER. OWNER CAN HAVE HIM BY proving property and paying expenses. 559 West Fifteenth-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, GOLD CHAIN AND BLUE enameled locket, between corner of Erie and Clark-sts., and corner of LaSalle and Washington-sts. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to Room 61, No. 92 LaSalle-st.

LOST—SATURDAY, MAY 5, NEAR WELLS-ST. depot, a small kid purse containing a $1-bill and some change, and a small Masonic pin. $2 reward will be paid to the finder by ARTHUR BABBITT, Commercial National Bank.

LOST—MAY 7—A LITTLE BLACK-AND-TAN FEmale dog, with her ears cropped; will answer to the name of Fannie. Any one finding her will receive a liberal reward by returning her to 85 South Jefferson.

LOST—NEAR THE CORNER OF INDIANA-AV. and Thirty-first-st., a Russia-leather pocketbook, containing money and papers valuable to the owner. Return to 1324 Prairie-av., and receive reward.

STRAYED—FROM 424 FULTON-ST., ON MONDAY, about 6 p. m., a black Shepherd dog, with white on chest and leather strap collar. A liberal reward will be given for any information sent to above address. C. L. BONNEY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST OFF CLOTHING, carpets, miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

DENSLOW IS STILL GIVING HIS BEST $3 CARD photographs for $2 per dozen. Call and see them. 184 East Madison-st.

LESTER FURNACES—SEND ORDERS EARLY FOR repairing and cleaning your Lester furnace; plain castings for repairs only 6 cents per pound until June 15. Send your orders to the manufacturer and thus secure good work and avoid excessive charges. FRANKLIN LESTER, successor to M. W. & F. Lester, sole manufacturer, 57 Lake-st.

PACKING-CASES, SECOND-HAND, 100 BOXES, 24 inches by 22x12, and other sizes for packing purposes always on hand. Also, oil, molasses, flour barrels, and large tierces. Apply Jettine Manufactory, 187 and 189 Kinzie-st., near Clark.

TO TRAVELERS—A RESPONSIBLE, RESPECTable party calling upon wholesale grocers in the middle and Western States, willing to undertake the sale of Liverpool dairy and table salt of superior quality upon a good guarantee commission, will be pleased to address R. B., care of Messrs. D. W. C. Sanford & Co., North Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A DOUBLE-BARRELED BREECH-loading gun: must be first-class and cheap. Address N 20, Tribune office.

YACHTSMEN'S, FIREMEN'S, AND BUTCHERS' shirts made expressly and always on hand, by SAM DAVENPORT, Sporting Shirt Maker, 187 East Van Buren-st.

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DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, Attorney, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, 2-STORY BRICK house, 16 Holbrook-st.; $12 per month, 2-story frame, 10 Harvard-st.; $10 per month, 2-story frame, 16 Harvard-st.; $30 per month, 3-story brick, 1020 West Adams-st. Inquire at 395 Western-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 189 WARREN-AV., MILK-house, milk-vats, barn, etc., cottage contains 5 rooms, it is in good order, every convenience for the milk business. Apply to J. CORBIDGE, 339 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NO. 57 WOODBINE-PLACE, FRONTING Campbell Park—2-story and basement marble front; rent nominal to a good party. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY STONE SWELL-FRONT house, new, No. 988 Monroe-st. All first-class modern improvements. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 453 IRVING PLACE, TWO-STORY brick house, seven rooms; $30. POTWIN & CORBY, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, 457 AND 461 Hubbard-st. W. WALLER, 41 Clark, Room 11.

TO RENT—OCTAGON BRICK NEAR UNION PARK, $30; others, $12, $15, $20. Sell on monthly payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 163 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST.; only one left; rent $18 per month. Apply at No. 12 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK HOUSES ON Marshfield-av., three blocks south of Van Buren-st. They must be rented. Inquire at corner house.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE NO. 448 WEST VAN Buren-st., with furnace and modern improvements. Also barn; $30. Can be fixed for two families.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A CONVENIENT 1½-story cottage, 7 rooms, 84 South Sangamon-st.; near street-cars, in good order, immediate possession.

South Side.

TO RENT—467 MICHIGAN-AV.—15 ROOMS; $50 per month. Inquire of W. M. DEE, 22 East Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn.

TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, WELL furnished, located on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twenty-first-sts.; I will rent to private family for two years, cheap. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front on Forty-second-st., near Langley-av.; rent very low. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS IN A FIRST-class neighborhood; rent, $30; also 4 rooms. 1078 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE HOUSE, furnished, with up-stairs dining-room, in the best neighborhood of the South Side, for 18 months, and possibly a year longer, during owner's absence in Europe. Will rent only to a desirable tenant. Address N 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-stone front, modern conveniences, sub-cellar, No. 111 South Park-av.; 1½-story cottage on brick basement on Indiana-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., $20. Room 10 Methodist Church Block; 12 to 1.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, TWO-STORY and basement brick; $30. Two-story and basement marble front; furnace and gas fixtures; $37.50. A very fine 14-room brick, walnut graining; all conveniences. Want good tenants, I will make prices low. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NO. 44 CASS-ST.—3-STORY BRICK, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; rent low to good tenant. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—PLEASANT HOUSE OF 8 rooms, on west ridge; trees, shrubbery, and flowers; cheap. Apply to owner, 319 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—A DWELLING OF 14 rooms; good barn, large grounds, fine shade trees, and convenient to depot. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—SUITES OF THREE AND SIX ROOMS in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st., in good order, suitable for housekeeping; rent low. By W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT SUITE OF NICELY FURnished rooms, cheap; location good; please examine before locating elsewhere. 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A SINGLE ROOM AND A SUITE, FURnished or unfurnished; heated by furnace; every convenience; day board handy; no housekeepers need apply. 42 South Ann-st., just south of Washington.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, bath and closets; carpets and some furniture for sale; house new, stone front; West Side east of Ashland-av.; family of two in lower part. Address N 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOMS WELL FURNISHED in a private family, with or without board, suitable for ladies or gentlemen. Apply at 396 West Randolph-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—4 REAR ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping; State-st., near Van Buren; $12 per month. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—ROOMS—85 CLARK-ST., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms; light, pleasant, central. Price reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, very cheap; double or single; front, in Bryant Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 54.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—4 SECOND-STORY rooms, 1385 Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., single or en suite; all modern conveniences; terms very reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—472 WABASH-AV., TO GENTLEMEN, two nicely furnished single rooms; bath; fine view of the lake; private family.

TO RENT—12 ELDRIDGE-COURT, TWO ROOMS with stationary wash-stands, nicely furnished; hot and cold water, and bath.

TO RENT—AT THE MONROE-HOUSE, 71 EAST Monroe-st., furnished and unfurnished rooms at reduced prices. Furnished dining-room to rent.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $1.50 TO $3 PER week, convenient to business centre. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—THREE GOOD STORES 20X150, WELL lighted, east fronts, between Lake and Randolph-sts., on Canal. Can rent one or more and give parties benefit of any amount of room above for any kind of manufacture or sample rooms. Rents low. Apply to J. E. BURTON, 10 and 12 North Canal-st., second floor.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 116 SOUTH CLARK-ST. Apply at Room 43 Exchange Building. CHARLES GOODMAN.

TO RENT—A CORNER STORE-ROOM AND BASEment, No. 167 Archer-av., with complete fixtures for a grocery store, very cheap. Inquire of A. T. EWING, Room 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—COMMISSION STORE, NO. 67 MARket-st. 10 Methodist Church Block, 12 to 1.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—IN BRICK BLOCK ON WASHINGTON-st., between Clinton and Jefferson, large or small well-lighted rooms, with power and steam elevator; also, stores with basements in same block. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, STATE-ST., NEAR Harrison. Small basement, State-st., near Van Buren; very cheap. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARtially furnished house, convenient to business centre. H. W. HOWE, 26 Portland Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM TO SHOW A patent-right. Architects, builders, and others respond. KING & DEFRENE, 48 South Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—STONE-FRONT, CLOSE to lake—Elegant alcove room, with superior board; also single room; convenient to cars.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE, excellent rooms and board $5 to $7 per week; restaurant tickets 21 meals for $4.

204 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER FRANKlin—Single or double front rooms, with board, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

353 SOUTH STATE-ST.—CLARENCE HOUSE—between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.—Desirable rooms, with first-class board, at low rates.

697 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME SECOND STORY front alcove room; also another room, with board. Reference required.

1194 PRAIRIE-AV.—MARBLE FRONT, NORTH of Twenty-sixth-st., choice rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board; moderate prices.

North Side.

35 PINE-ST.—NORTH SIDE—FIVE MINUTES' walk from Lake-st. A few gentlemen accommodated with board. Good accommodations and terms reasonable.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR OF 3 rooms, en suite or separated, handsomely furnished; good table; reasonable terms. References exchanged.

260 ONTARIO-ST.—ONE LARGE SOUTH ROOM and single room to rent with board.

West Side.

12 ABERDEEN-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM to gentlemen, with board; also large unfurnished parlor, in private family.

441 AND 443 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO front rooms to rent, with board (one a parlor floor); appointments and location unsurpassed in the city.

Hotels.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK AND Lake-sts.—Offers great reduction to boarders for the summer. Day-board, $5 per week; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL.

ST. CLAIR HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE PALMER House—Newly-furnished rooms; first-class day-board, $4 per week.

Miscellaneous.

FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM IN PRIVATE family to gentleman and wife; board for lady only; location first-class. Address N 22, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PERMANENT, IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, by a young man from Baltimore. Address N 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—MAN, WIFE, BOY, 8, AND GIRL, 6 years respectively, for the summer; North Side, or South Side limits; will pay for good accommodations. Address N 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG WIDOWER WILL GIVE USE OF $200 to $500 few months, well secured, for board; owns driving rig and organ. Address N 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY in city or near suburb, where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman and wife; state terms. Address C C, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN WHERE HE CAN pay by giving instruction in bookkeeping or any English branches, or by keeping a small set of books, or do writing; best of reference. Address A, 1453 Prairie-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL SEE YOU TO-DAY. NITA.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND. Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH, ALSO A carriage painter, at 354 West Polk-st. ROBT. SHAW.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS; $2 per day to good workmen. O'BRIEN BROS., 39 Whiting-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER; STEADY JOB; bring tools. 209 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A WAGON-MAKER AT 361 COTTAGE Grove-av. MORGAN.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS AT 206 STATE-st.

WANTED—SIX PAPER-HANGERS AT F. H. KOEHAEL'S, 1293 State-st.

WANTED—TENT-MAKER. NO. 81 EAST RANdolph-st.

WANTED—CARPENTER AT NO. 81 EAST RANdolph-st.

WANTED—TUCKPOINTERS AT THE CORNER of Twenty-third-st. and Calumet-av. OBELUP.

WANTED—THREE CABINETMAKERS AND TWO carpenters; steady work and prompt pay to good men. 19 and 21 North Clinton-st., second floor, front room. ISLANDER.

WANTED—3 OR 4 LARGE BOYS FOR PAINTING cottage furniture. Apply at 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CALCIMINERS, AT 111 ROBEY-ST., near Madison.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CORE MAKER; NONE but a good one need apply. LAKE SHORE FOUNDRY, 347 and 349 Illinois-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR COACHMAN and general work. References required. HOLT & BALCOM, 246 South Water-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES, $1.40 per day; fare advanced; foreman goes with the men. E. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 205 South Water-st., Room 11.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; $1.40 per day; plenty of station work; foreman goes with the men. J. H. SPERBECK, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS, $150 PER MONTH TO SELL the Improved Letter Copying Book; copies without press, brush, or water. All others are impositions. Apply at 110 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR A paper and chromo combination. Old agents say it is the best. Send stamp for illustrated circular. PICTORIAL PRINTING CO., 78 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN CHICAGO AND three for Illinois and Iowa; business permanent and no peddling; salary liberal; hotel and traveling expenses paid. Address MONITOR LAMP COMPANY, 264 Main-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY—ONE LIVING WITH his parents preferred. Inquire to-day at 23 East Lake-st.

WANTED—WE CAN FURNISH A LIVE MAN with a traveling business that will clear $50 weekly. No peddling. Requires $75 cash to start. Inquire at Room 3, 152 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BOOK CANvasser on one of the finest works ever issued. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 Dearborn-st., second floor.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH GOOD REFerence who can loan $300 on good security can secure a desirable situation. Address O 43, Tribune.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW, FAST-SELLING household articles, large and small chromos, frames, etc. American Novelty Company, 183 State.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 SHIRT SALESMAN TO travel and take special orders for the best-selling shirt made. Address L 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND LUNCH counter. Inquire at SHEAN'S, foot of Lake-st., opposite Central Depot.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph gallery and learn the business; good wages to good man. Art Gallery, 28 West Randolph.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, GOOD AT FIGURES. Apply at 142 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEST THING out. Room 8, 88 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—8 OR 9 YOUNG CRAYON ARTISTS for view work; steady work. Address JNO. McKITTRICK & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—FOUR RESTAURANT WAITERS AND one cook; none need apply unless they are first-class men. Apply early at No. 62 North Clark-st. COFFEE JOHN.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL MONEY-TUBES, CIgar-pipes, jewelry-caskets, needle-books, toasting-forks, tack-hammers, glass-cutters, combination-pencils, nondestructible pens, chromos, photographs, and fifty other new and fast-selling articles. The largest stock, best goods, and the lowest prices. A. N. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN A private family, a thoroughly competent and obliging Scandinavian girl; references required. 1244 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 310 MICHIGAN-AV.—A YOUNG girl to do chores around the house.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT 353 NORTH LaSalle-st., a first-class cook and a competent second girl. Apply before 2 o'clock in the afternoon for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress, German or Swede preferred. Call at 1111 Michigan-av., in the forenoon.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good references required. 548 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE to assist in household of a small family. No washing. 23 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY GOING TO Lake View for the summer, a thoroughly competent woman for housework and sewing; must be a good cook and bring good references. Apply at 136 Rush-st., upper floor, from 10 to 3 o'clock to-day, Wednesday.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT girls, one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and laundress; Swede or German preferred; references required. Apply at 470 Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 360 MARSHFIELD-AV., A GIRL to do second work and assist in the care of children; references required.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL BETWEEN 16 and 18 to help in small family. Call at 356 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; Norwegian or Swede preferred. Call at No. 39 Laflin-st.

WANTED—A WAITER, AT 553 STATE-ST.

Milliners.

WANTED—MILLINERS—GOOD TRIMMERS; none but those accustomed to first-class city trade need apply. At WEBSTER'S, 124 State-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND SUIT makers can find steady employment and good pay. Apply before 10 a. m. at work-room. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED—50 GIRLS TO LEARN TO MAKE white shirts. We do not furnish the machine. TOMLINSON & CO., 160 State-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 17 TO 20 YEARS TO take care of a child; one that is accustomed to children preferred. Room 21, Hotel Frankfurt, corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT—A DEVICE for fastening cattle-racks on platform scales when weighing stock and rolling it off without taking it apart when not wanted on the scales. Call for one (8th) day at Burke's European Hotel for P. C. DOCKSTADER.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL, BUY, OR TRADE A BUSIness, or any property, or want a partner, call on or write to L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE; GOOD STAND; GOOD trade; low rent; cheap. Inquire at 183 East Adams-st.

THE STOCK, GOOD WILL, AND FIXTURES OF an old-established pawn-broking office to be sold out at once. A bargain to be had if called for soon. Situated at 84 South Halsted-st. Good reasons for selling.

TO PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE IN BOOK and stationery business a first-class opportunity is now offered at Winona, Minn., to enter into an established trade. Address for particulars MARK WILLSON, Winona, Minn.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $50 TO TAKE HALF interest in a business that will pay him from $20 to $25 per week. Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 57.

$2,000 WILL BUY A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, with a well-known, good business. Best of reasons for selling. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

$2,500 WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN AS partner to take charge in this city of a branch of a New York manufacturing establishment. Business safe, permanent, and extra profitable. Address N 12, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—A beautiful upright piano forte, equal to new in every respect, only $185; 5 years' guarantee. R. T. Martin, 154 State-st.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS are universally acknowledged superior to all others; prices low and terms to suit. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

ONLY $175 FOR A FINE-TONE BRAND NEW rosewood 7⅓-octave pianoforte, with agraffe, rich carved legs and lyre; manufacturer's price, $450. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

ONLY $65 FOR A BRAND NEW PARLOR ORGAN, with stops, knee swell, and all improvements. Six years' guarantee. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM CURED WITHIN TWELVE HOURS.—Brunton's rheumatic absorbent has never failed to cure rheumatism in a few hours. Persons suffering from old chronic disease, dyspepsia, or catarrh, and bronchial affections can consult Mr. Brunton free of charge in the afternoons this week, at the drug store of J. L. McDonald, corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., where the preparations are for sale. Price 50 cents. Mr. Brunton will explain satisfactorily the principle of his remedies.

REMOVED FROM 85 GREEN-ST. TO 251 HURON-st., between Clark-st. and Dearborn-av., where patients expecting to be confined can be accommodated with rooms and treatment. Mrs. C. THOMAS, M. D.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE, 202 to 206 Randolph-st. (Hale building). Safe storage for pianos, household, and other goods. Cash advances.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDISE stored at lowest rates in fire-proof warehouse, 180 W. Monroe-st. We loan money at 10 per cent per annum.

STORAGE OF FLOUR, WOOL, SALT, FURNIture, or any kind of staple or fancy goods at low terms. Apply to J. E. BURTON, 10 and 12 North Canal-st., second floor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DIAMONDS—TWO BEAUTIFUL GEMS of 1⅝ and 1⅝ carats, each. Apply to GEVEL, HOLDEN & CO., 187 and 189 Kinzie-st., near Clark.

FOR SALE—OFFICE AND SIDE CASE STORE fixtures; very fine; cheap. Must be sold at once. 145 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COMMISSION MERchants—A practical grain commission bookkeeper of many years' experience in Chicago can be engaged. Board of Trade references. Address N 24, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A retail hat or gents' furnishing goods store. M 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN AN office, or work in a store, and is not afraid of hard work. Address F. G. WILLBERG, 109 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SHIPping clerk, or salesman in the lumber business; can furnish the best of references, and am thoroughly posted. Address N 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR city salesman; have a large city acquaintance, and can furnish the best of references. Please address M 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A BOY 16 YEARS OF age in a Board of Trade office. Has had some experience, and can furnish first-class testimonials. Salary no object, what is desired being a permanent situation where business habits can be acquired. Address Room 45, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN THE SCULPtor's trade, by a young man of 20, well educated, steady and skillful; wishes an apprenticeship in a first-class monumental establishment; wages no object. Address for three days, N 21, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN AS COACHman in a private family, with the best of reference. Address N 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; No. 1 coachman; understands all work around house; wife general work; city or country town; good references. N 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN MAN (MARried) as coachman and gardener; best of references given. Address O 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARdener by a German man in a private family; best of reference given. Address O 42, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ON A STOCK FARM AS breaker and trainer. Seventeen years' experience. Can furnish a recommendation of seven years from last employer, who is the oldest horseman in the United States. O. W. Damick, Cincinnati, O. Address N 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE boy, 19 years of age; is capable and willing; can furnish the best of references from former employer in this city; can do most any kind of work. Address D M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work in a store or drive wagon who will work for small wages. Address W 38, Tribune office, or 185 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer, in a private family. Please call Tuesday and Wednesday at 229 Ogden-av. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do housework in a small family; object a home more than high wages. Call for three days, at 67 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework, or in a private family or boarding-house. Call for two days, at 103 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in private family; will give reference if required. Call at 203 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or as laundress. 693 Indiana-av. No objection to country.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; South Side preferred. N 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOman to do general housework; understands the business; good references; city or country. 304 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND SECOND girl in a private family; good references. Call 161 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE competent girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family. References if required. Please call at 83 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDish girl for general housework in a private family. West Side preferred. Good references. Address at once N 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND WORK OR THE care of children with sewing, by an American girl. City reference given. N 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED girls, as laundress and second girl, with best city reference; no objection to the country. Address N 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework; can give good reference. Call for two days at 299 South Oakley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business, and will give full satisfaction; can cook for from 50 to 60 people. 282 West Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in private family. Please call at 96 Twenty-sixth-st. Best of city references if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, WILLING girl to do second work in a private family or private boarding-house. Please call at 275 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS AS DINing-room girls or chamber work, in first-class hotel or boarding-house. Call or address 412 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework; one who is not afraid to work; North Side preferred. Call at 133 Sedgwick-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family; best of references. Call to-day at 369 Third-av., from 10 to 4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work and take care of children; references if required. Call at 106 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in hotel or boarding-house; one who is competent in all its branches; no postal cards answered. M J H, 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENERAL housework, with reference. Call at 750 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook, washer, and ironer, the other as second girl; the best of city reference. Please call for two days at 323 North Franklin-st., corner Windle.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls to do housework, city or country. Apply at 193 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN as cook or to do general housework in a small family. Reference given. Call at 1455 South Dearborn-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A FIRST-class private family, or cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 921 Butterfield-st., north of Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO assist in housework. Call at 109 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family to do general housework. Inquire at 1308 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-sixth. References given if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, and the other to do second-work. Best of city references. Call at 765 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE for general housework and one for second work in a first-class family, both together. References. 173 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CAPABLE girls for kitchen or general housework. References if required. Call for two days at 535 Trumbull-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NICE AMERIcan girls to do second work in a small private family, or will do general housework. Best of references given. Call to-day at 419 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or sewing in a private family. Call for two days at 343 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl to do general housework or second work in a first-class family. Call at 419 North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—I WANT A GOOD PLACE for general housework, city or country. Thoroughly competent. Good references. 116 East Washington-st., Room 60.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME RESPECTAble lady dressmaker by a young girl 16 years old, where I can board and learn the trade; am a nice sewer. Please address N 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER IN family; first-class cutter and fitter. Terms, $1 per day. Address N 28, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at 202 North Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL 14 years of age to take care of a baby. Please call at 297 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson as nurse or housekeeper for an invalid lady; willing to travel, or would take entire charge of a child. Call or address 155 North Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL 16 years of age to take care of children; references, if required. Call or address 168 Augusta-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as nurse, parlor or chamber maid. Can be seen for two days at 179 East Eighteenth-st., in candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady to assist with children and do sewing or any light work; no objection to the country or traveling. Please call or address E T R, 450 West Fourteenth-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do washing in a laundry. Please call at 59 Boston-av. for two days.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st.

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I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR household goods and merchandise of all kinds. Call or address L D, 283 Centre-st.

PARLOR SUITS AT HALF USUAL PRICES.
CHAMBER SUITS AT HALF USUAL PRICES.

A good parlor suit covered in rep, only	$ 35
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Very fine hair-cloth parlor suit, 7 pieces, only	60
Splendid silk parlor suit, 7 pieces, only	70
Very rich plush parlor suit, only	90
Richly covered Turkish parlor suit, only	85
Very handsome Marie Antoinette suit	100
Elegant dressing-case chamber suit, only	65
Very fine chamber suit, with French dresser	75
Walnut chamber suit, 3 pieces	35
Handsome French walnut chamber set	110

Every article reduced in price.
Get prices all over the city, and then come and see us.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 208 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—SEWING-MACHINES, ALL KINDS and styles, at $15 to $25 each, warranted, at 148 Thirty-seventh-st., near Cottage Grove-av. F. THOMPSON.

GROVER & BAKER, COST $70; HOME, COST $60; new, never used, $35 cash takes both. N 1, Tribune office.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Aimee Opera-Bouffe Troupe. "La Fille de Mad. Angot."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Sweethearts and Wives" and "Tom Cobb."

Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Vaudeville and novelty. Engagement of Den Thompson. "Joshua Whitcomb." Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performances. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. and A. M.—Regular Communication at Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts. this (Wednesday) evening, May 9. Third degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of CHAS. HEATH BRENAN, W. M.
CHAS. F. FORRESTER, Sec.

NORTHWESTERN MASONIC AID ASSOCIATION—Annual meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A general attendance of the members is desired.
J. A. STODDARD, Sec.,
177 Madison-st.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally less active yesterday, and tended downwards. Mess pork closed 42½¢ per bri lower, at $14.87½@14.90 for June and $15.02½@15.05 for July. Lard closed 20¢ per 100 lbs lower, at $9.65 for June and $9.75@9.77½ for July. Meats were dull, at 5c per lb for loose shoulders, 7¼c for do short ribs, and 7¾c for do short clears. Highwines were quiet, at $1.10 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat closed 5¼@6¼¢ lower, at $1.04½ for May and $1.00¾ for June. Corn closed 2¼¢ lower, at 52¾c for May and 54c for June. Oats closed 2c lower, at 43¼c for May and 43¼c for June. Rye was easier, at 80@80c. Barley was nominal, at 75c for May. Hogs were fairly active and firm, selling at $5.25@5.75. Cattle were in good demand and were stronger, with sales at $3.50@5.75. Sheep were firm. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 2,017,383 bu wheat, 3,400,325 bu corn, 244,418 bu oats, 192,206 bu rye, and 455,491 bu barley. Total, 6,318,836 bu, being a decrease of 963,303 bu during last week. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $107.00 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Exchange yesterday closed at 93½.

The United States Treasury is the richer for the payment yesterday of $1,000,000 of the $1,500,000 loaned to assist in the completion of the Centennial Exhibition buildings at Philadelphia. The money was advanced, without interest, at a time when it was desperately needed, with the express stipulation that it should be refunded out of the receipts of the Exhibition. It was a hard pull on the prospective dividends of the stockholders, but the Supreme Court decision left no alternative but to pay over. The remaining $500,000 is to be paid this month.

A new difficulty has arisen in connection with the settlement of the Lick estate in San Francisco, and one which threatens to furnish business for the lawyers again. It had been agreed to pay the sum of $385,000 to John Lick as compromise of his claim to the entire property, and the trouble now is that the various societies who were remembered handsomely by the dead millionaire refuse to contribute in equal proportions out of their bequests to make up this sum, but expect that two societies, the Academy of Sciences and the California Pioneers, shall bear the whole burden. These two societies decline the exclusive honor of shelling out to this large amount, and there the matter hangs.

A good deal of stress has been laid on the claim that Secretary Morrill, when at the head of the Treasury Department, was fully cognizant of the agreement granting civil immunity to the "first batch" of the Chicago whisky-thieves. Mr. Morrill, who has been ill in Florida for some time past, has just written a letter declaring that his understanding was directly opposite to this,—that civil immunity was not promised; and he agrees with the opinion of Judge French and Secretary Sherman that the Government is in no sense bound to relinquish its claims upon the ringsters for restitution of the revenue tax which they had evaded during the palmy days of the Ring.

A large number of Senate bills on third reading were yesterday passed by the House at Springfield, and now go to the Governor for his approval. Among the enactments of general interest which are about to be placed upon the statute-books of Illinois is the new and more stringent law for the preservation of game; the bill extending the jurisdiction of County Courts equally with that of the Circuit Courts in certain cases; the bill empowering railway conductors to eject monte and confidence swindlers from their trains; the bill fixing salaries of City Judges; the bill regulating the organization of insurance companies; the bill appropriating $51,000 for the completion of the Copperas Creek dam.

The Executive clemency shown in the case of Maj. Reno, in mitigating the sentence of dismissal passed by the court-martial to suspension from rank and pay for two years, was a stretch of leniency which all the circumstances of the case would seem to amply justify. Against the dishonorable and unmanly conduct in the affair of the wife of Capt. Bell there is half a lifetime of efficient service as a fighter of Rebels and Indians which the President has remembered in Maj. Reno's favor, and, while leaving a heavy penalty yet to be paid, has set a limit which gives room in which to retrieve that part of a gallant soldier's reputation that was forfeited in the gross attack upon a woman's honor and good name.

The reform in the Pension-Agency business is so commendable that the wonder is that it was not thought of before. Out of fifty-eight costly agencies forty have been abolished in a day, and, instead of the service suffering, the chances are that it will be greatly improved. This Pension-Agency business has been a great abuse. Pensions are mainly paid by letter. The pensioner incloses a receipt for the pension and the agent sends the pensioner a check. Practically, the whole business might be done at Washington; certainly the eighteen agencies left will be able to perform all the work. A number of very excellent officials will lose their offices; they will cease to be pensioners on the Government; but this is one of the contingencies of public office, and must be submitted to by the victims. The time when offices are created merely to give employment is passed, and the retrenchment which abolishes offices no longer necessary will be extended to all branches of the public service.

The debate in the British House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions was resumed yesterday, Mr. Childers and Mr. Lowe speaking for the Liberals, and Viscount Sandon and Mr. Roebuck for the Government. Mr. Childers condemned Derby's reply to Gortschakoff as ill-considered and calculated to provoke Russia and revive the hopes of Turkey, and Mr. Lowe, while denying the favorite Ministerialist argument that Mr. Gladstone's resolutions amounted to a declaration of war against Turkey, and while insisting that the course of the Government had been especially insulting toward Russia, broadly asserted that it was England, and not Russia, that had separated herself from the concert of the Powers. Contarry to expectation, the debate was not finished, but was adjourned until Thursday of this week. In the Lords yesterday the Duke of Rutland expressed very strongly his disapproval of the Government's course, especially in the reply to the Russian circular, and drew from Derby the petulant complaint that the practice of calling out Ministerial utterances in public was attended with the danger that ill-advised statements and expressions might be made.

The authorities at Washington have at last concluded that the balance of trade on the Mexican border is largely in favor of our sister Republic. The peculiar trade which has been carried on in that quarter for the last fifteen years has been of a one-sided and unsatisfactory character, as the party of the first part, the Mexican freebooter, together with the purchaser over the border of stolen cattle, are the only individuals who have realized any profits. Our Government has many times notified that of Mexico that this condition of things was becoming exceedingly unpopular with the cattle-raisers of Texas, and has requested the Mexican authorities to keep their thieves at home, or, failing in this, to take the trouble to police the Rio Grande, and attempt to intercept the thieving raiders. These warnings have effected no improvement. In fact, matters have been growing worse. It is now proposed to notify the Mexican Government, if it stays long enough in one place to be found by our Minister, that after a certain date the United States will take into its own hands the task of teaching the Mexican bandits a lesson in international law. In other words, cattle-stealers from across the Rio Grande will not hereafter be pursued to the river and there bidden an affectionate good-by, but will be followed into Mexico, and half-way to the Capital if necessary, in order to make them deliver up their booty.

THE GLADSTONE RESOLUTIONS.

The debate upon Mr. Gladstone's anti-Turkish resolutions commenced on Monday afternoon last amid intense excitement in the English House of Commons, and the temper and tone of the debate show very clearly that he is determined that the Liberal party, which he so ably represents, shall not be committed to the Turkish side, even if the Government makes the mistake of giving its support to Turkish tyranny. The monster meetings which were held in St. James' Hall and Trafalgar Square on the evening of the same day, and the letters of sympathy with Mr. Gladstone from such representative men as Thomas Hughes and the Dukes of Westminster and Argyll, also show that there is a strong current of popular opinion running in Mr. Gladstone's favor, and that a large proportion of the people of England have no sympathy with the manifest effort of the Tories to plunge the Government headlong into war with Russia, involving, perhaps, a general European war, the outcome of which no one can foresee.

The basis of the debate is succinctly stated in the Trevelyan amendment accepted by Mr. Gladstone, to the effect that "The House is of the opinion that the Porte, by its conduct towards its subject populations and its refusal to give guarantees for their better government, has forfeited all claims to the moral and material support of Great Britain." The acceptance of this amendments and the elision of the third and fourth resolutions by Mr. Gladstone are a mere matter of form to conciliate the party, and do not affect his purpose in the original draft of the resolutions, as the amendment covers the whole ground. The passage of the amendment would take all ground of hope out from under the feet of the Turks. It would remove not only the last expectation of English armed intervention in their behalf, but would alienate them even from moral support and sympathy. It would most undoubtedly prevent any other nation from espousing their cause, and leave them to confront Russia without outside help so long as Russia confined the war to the original issues as defined in the Czar's manifesto. If Mr. Gladstone had eliminated all but the amendment, it would still have covered all the necessary ground, and the passage of such an amendment, which is of course a matter of extreme improbability, would be sufficient to involve the resignation of Mr. Disraeli and the formation of a new Government.

At the present writing the debate has not advanced far, and the most powerful men on the side of the Government are yet to be heard from. Its principal interest centres in the remarks of Mr. Gladstone, a brief abstract of which was sent by cable and appeared in our last issue. The points which he makes, although not new, are none the less strong and convincing. After deploring the foreign policy of the Government during the past eighteen months, which had sanctioned Sir Henry Elliot's encouragement of the Turks, thwarted the efforts of Lord Salisbury in the Conference by giving the Turks to understand that England would not enforce any decision of that Conference, and sent Mr. Layard, an extreme Turkish partisan, to Constantinople, Mr. Gladstone sharply criticised Lord Derby's answer to the Gortschakoff circular as not expressing the feeling of the English people. It will be observed that the antagonism on this point is absolute. The Trevelyan amendment declares that Turkey has lost all claim to the moral and material support of England. The Derby answer declared that Russia had forfeited all claim to British sympathy by entering upon this war. Between these two, Mr. Gladstone boldly affirms that the conscience of mankind is no longer content with remonstrances and expostulations. "If we are unprepared to go further, we must be prepared to see the duty pass into other hands." The moral point of his argument was completed with the avowal that the Porte directly instigated the Bulgarian atrocities,—the same declaration which he not only made but sustained with irrefutable and crushing evidence in his famous Pamphlets. From this standpoint "The cause of those who revolted against their Turkish oppressors was one of the noblest that ever animated a human breast. Whether England now defended or deserted the cause of oppressed nationalities, the knell of Turkish tyranny had sounded its downfall, come from whose hands it might, and would be gladly accepted by Christendom and the world." To the same effect was the declaration of the St. James' Hall meeting, that for England to engage in a war which might have the effect of the prolonging of Turkish rule, would be "a crime against the world." The telegraph is almost entirely silent as to the political character of Mr. Gladstone's argument. It simply represents him as taking the broad ground that no British interest is endangered by Russia, the same position assumed by Edward Freeman in his admirable essay, who affirms that "Russia is in no way the enemy of England except so far as we have ourselves chosen to make her so"; that Russia does not wish to get Constantinople, because to get Constantinople would be the break-up of the Russian Empire, and that if she did get it, it could not affect English power in India, because the way to India does not lie through Constantinople but through Egypt, which is virtually under English control. In his Pamphlets, Mr. Gladstone also occupied the position of Mr. Freeman, that, "If Russia seeks exclusive influence in the south-eastern lands, and we wish to keep her from getting such influence, the best way is to help her deliver those lands, and so to get an influence in them equal to hers."

There is little hope that the Gladstone resolutions will be passed, notwitstanding the intense anti-Turkish sentiment of the people. If they are, the suffrage of England will then decide the question of war, and in all probability adversely. If they should be defeated, the result must be that England will drift into an unpopular war against Russia,—a war which may ultimately involve grave political changes. There is not now that unanimity of favor towards Turkey and of hostility towards Russia that characterized the English people when they approached the Crimean war.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' TRIAL.

The last scene in the County Commissioners' case closed at Geneva, in Kane County, on Monday. The State's-Attorney dismissed the indictments. It is not just that these cases should thus be disposed of without placing again on record the substantial facts: James Forsyth & Co., of which firm Clemens F. Periolat was a member, had the contracts for supplying the public charities of this county. George F. Kimberly was Warden of the Alms-House and Asylum. There were other contractors for fresh meat and other provisions. It appeared in evidence before the Grand Jury that of the groceries and other supplies furnished by Forsyth & Co. the bills contained a large percentage of goods which were never delivered; that of those actually delivered a large percentage were of inferior quality for the prices charged. Attached to each of the bills allowed and paid by the Board of County Commissioners was the form of an oath, in which, over the certificate and seal of a Notary Public, it was recited that Clemens F. Periolat had personally appeared and made oath that the goods charged in the bill had been delivered in the quantities named, and that the prices charged therefor were honest and just. The Notary who made these certificates was the bookkeeper of the firm of Forsyth & Co. It appeared also that this Notary attached his certificate that this oath had been taken and subscribed by Periolat, when, in fact, no oath whatever had ever been administered by him to Periolat. The Notarial certificates were therefor false in every instance, and it was only upon filing these false and simulated certificates of oaths that Periolat was able to get the money on his bills from the County Treasury. It appeared also that the shipping-clerk of the firm, one Carpenter, well knowing the falsity of the bills, and seeking to protect himself in case of future trouble, kept a private book in which he entered the items of all goods charged against the county, but which he was ordered to withhold from delivery. This book and the original bills constituted of themselves, with Carpenter's personal knowledge, the fullest evidence to convict Periolat. The testimony of Kimberly, the Warden, while fully confessing his own complicity, furnished the means of connecting several of the Commissioners with Periolat. In addition, the voluntary statement of Sweitzer, who had a meat contract, and other oral and documentary evidence, made out the case of corrupt conspiracy on the part of Periolat, Kimberly, several of the Commissioners, and others.

This indictment was found in June, 1876. The persons, including Commissioners, against whom the evidence had a substantial bearing, took the first opportunity of making oath that the Judges of the Courts in this county and the whole jury population were so prejudiced against them that it was impossible for them to obtain a fair and impartial trial in Cook County, and as a matter of necessity the case was removed to Kane County. Subsequently, the case was called for trial, but, owing to the absence of the witness Carpenter, the prosecution obtained a continuance. Since then there has been a change in the office of State's-Attorney. Mr. Mills has succeeded Mr. Reed. It now appears that before leaving the office Mr. Reed loaned the book and documentary evidence of Carpenter to Mr. Robert W. Smith, who was counsel for Forsyth & Co. in some business. Mr. Reed has since then been absent from Chicago, mainly in Washington. Mr. Smith states that when he took the book back to the State's-Attorney's office, Mr. Mills was absent, and he placed the book in a table-drawer. Mr. Mills has never seen the book since he has been in office. In addition to this, Carpenter left Chicago last fall, and cannot be found.

We submit these facts to the public. They amount to an aggravation of the original crime for which these men were indicted. No one has or can have any doubt that the witness Carpenter is absent through the procurement of those who would be implicated by his testimony, nor will any one have the least doubt that the documentary evidence has been substantially stolen and suppressed, if not destroyed, through the procurement of those who were criminated by that testimony. The discharge and release of these men, under all the circumstances, is more damaging than their indictment. The attending circumstances amount to a moral conviction, not only of the original crime, but even of the infamous proceedings by which their dismissal was made a necessity.

We submit to the members of the Legislature this latest evidence of the criminal turpitude of the men which that Legislature has taken under its protection and screens from the retributive justice of an outraged, robbed, and plundered community.

THE CITY-HALL BUILDING.

The City Council should without delay take the necessary steps to begin the construction of the west wing of the Court-House and City-Hall. The plan has been adopted, the Superintendent has been selected, and there is an honest City Government to direct the proceedings. There is a sufficient sum of money, honestly and judiciously expended, to construct the foundation and part of the superstructure. This money is now idle in the Treasury and could not be more profitably employed. The history of this building fund needs an explanation. Of the nearly $3,000,000 which the State Legislature advanced to the city on the canal loan, after the fire, the law required that a certain portion, amounting in round numbers to $600,000, should be devoted to the restoration of the public buildings. This was understood to mean the City-Hall, which understanding was subsequently confirmed by the formal appropriation of this sum by the City Council for the construction of the City-Hall. As the money was received by the city from the State, it was borrowed temporarily from the building fund and applied to the payment of interest, for the support of the schools, and for the uses of the sewerage and various other funds for which taxes were levied. It was the intention, as it had been the practice, to pay back to the several funds whatever of their money was temporarily borrowed out of the taxes when collected. Owing, however, to the remission of one-third of the taxes of 1871 and the abatements because of the fire, there was a large deficiency of revenue in 1872 and 1873, and the building fund was not made whole. The taxes of 1873 and 1874 were resisted, and the collection of over two millions of dollars of the city revenue was defeated. The Gage deficit further embarrassed the City Treasury, and the City Government has not been able, since then, because of the continued failure of revenue, to make good the $600,000 belonging to the building fund. The money from which that fund should have been replaced was represented by the long array of uncollected taxes. Since the change in the financial administration of the Government, the Comptroller has undertaken to re-establish the several funds, and out of the revenue, from the back taxes, as it is collected, the portion belonging to this fund has been set apart to its credit. These collections now amount to something like $160,000, or more than one-fourth of the original sum, and is receiving small but continuous additions every week. The enactment of the law for the collection of the back taxes, by making all these unpaid taxes a lien on all the property, and the eventual collection of all these taxes, will in due time furnish the means to replace the whole of the original building fund.

There never was a better opportunity than now to begin this work. The city has above all things an honest Government, and we have no doubt that $160,000 expended by that Government and its agents will go as far as $240,000 in the hands of the County Commissioners. The season is just opening; if piling has to be done, now is the time to begin, and the foundations at least can be completed before frost. Materials are cheap and labor is abundant. We have no doubt that the city can make most favorable contracts. As nothing will have to be paid to the Council to purchase the contracts, as no bribes or outside expenditures to conciliate Superintendents and cover up frauds will be required, contractors will be able to deal directly and on more liberal terms than with the county. The work on this City-Hall has been delayed, and the long delay can only be excused because of the want of money. Now that the money is in part collected, it can be put to no better use than to begin the City-Hall, and progress with it as far as the money will permit. The construction of the two wings simultaneously, or even partly so, will be an advantage in the construction of the building, and it is to be hoped that the City Council will, without delay, take such action as will result in putting this building under contract, at least to the amount of money now on hand and such additional sum as will probably be collected before November.

ABOLITION OF THE SEWING-MACHINE MONOPOLY.

The last of a series of patents on the construction of sewing-machines expired yesterday, by which a powerful combination was enabled to control the manufacture as a monopoly, and extort from the public prices which have been two or three times as much as would have yielded a fair profit on the cost of making the machines. There are still other patents, of course, applying to certain improvements, but it is believed that, with the expiration of the Batchelder needle patent, there are none left which cover the essentials of the sewing-machine and enable the combination to levy exorbitant tribute upon the manufacture thereof. This combination consisted of the Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, and Grover & Baker Companies, which had possessed themselves of all the essential patents, and have been exacting royalties on the various parts of every machine made. These royalties amounted to so much in the bulk that machines which did not cost more than $10 (we give an outside figure) have been sold for $60, and so on in proportion. The price charged for the machines has ranged three times as high as they have been sold for in England, where no royalties could be exacted, after being manufactured in this country and sustaining all the expense of transportation, handling, insurance, and the profits of middle-men. A large part of this excessive profit went to the owners of the patents, but the existence of the patents and combination to keep up the prices also enabled the outside manufacturers and agents to charge up profits for themselves which were proportionately exorbitant. The hopefulness of the future is that, when the general principles of the sewing-machines are free to all, competition will set in which will prevent the exaction of more than a reasonable profit. It will not be surprising, therefore, if within a few weeks machines can be bought for $20 which have heretofore sold for $60; indeed, it is announced that one of the leading companies has declared its intention of selling the $60 machines at once for $30 cash, and the rate will henceforth be downward.

This is good news for the thousands of seamstresses through the country, and good news for the thousands of poor families that could never hope to have a sewing-machine in the house at the old rate. It will make bread and meat come easier, and there will be more of it for the same amount of labor. The sewing-woman can buy a machine on time for $30 with reasonable hope of paying for it, while heretofore women who have paid out that amount of money to start with have toiled night and day to make headway on the $40 or $50 unpaid, only to lose their machine and the money already paid in the end. Thus far the sewing-machine has been mainly beneficial to those who were not especially in need of its beneficence. It has put money by the millions into the pockets of the men who manufactured it; it has enriched many of the agents and middle-men who have handled it; it has enlarged the business and profits of the clothing, boot and shoe, and other manufacturers using it. But it will first become a real blessing to the poor when it shall be relieved of its exclusive royalties and extortions, and can be obtained by women and families at a price yielding only a fair profit on the cost of manufacture. Thenceforward, the poor woman or family that can obtain a sewing-machine will be able to save its cost every year in time, labor, and money, and the cost will come within the possible means of almost every prudent and industrious person who can use such a machine to advantage.

The Batchelder patent which has just expired has been twice renewed, and the rule of the Patent-Office under former management seems to have been that any applicant for a renewal with abundant means at his command should not go away disappointed. This rule, like a good many others, has been changed under the administration of Secretary Schurz. The sewing-machine monopolists have had their lobbies in Congress, too, during the two last sessions, but public sentiment has been so emphatically opposed to a continuance of the outrageous extortion that Congress has not dared to ignore it. The monopolists have enjoyed twenty years of this luxury of extortion, piling up their millions by the oppression of the poor women of the country,—extorting a dollar for nearly every tear that has been shed on account of their relentless grip. The single patent which has just failed to secure an extension is said to have netted the four companies controlling it $4,000,000, and it is within bounds to estimate that the excessive profit of all the companies on all the patents has been $25,000,000; perhaps it has been double that sum, for the monopolists have been able to fix their own profits, restrained by the single consideration that their greed should not overreach itself. When the monopoly shall have been wiped out once for all, which now seems to be near at hand, the dreary "Song of the Shirt" may be changed into a happy jubilation.

The British have more reasons for wishing to preserve the Turkish Empire than the fear that its destruction may enable Russia to drive them out of India. The Turkish Government owes English capitalists more than one thousand millions of dollars. The first loan was made in 1854 to meet the expenses of the war with Russia, and was for $15,000,000. It was then the Turks got their first taste of British gold. The next year they borrowed $25,000,000 more, and almost every year since they have added to their debt, as the following table shows:

Year of issue.	Amount borrowed.	Interest, per cent.
1854	$ 15,000,000	6
1855	25,000,000	4½
1858	25,000,000	6
1860	25,350,000	6
1862	40,000,000	6
1863	40,000,000	6
1865	161,816,815	5
1866	20,000,000	6
1867	12,500,000	6
1869	111,111,100	6
1871	28,500,000	6
1873	35,651,000	6
1872	140,000,000	6
1874	200,000,000	6
Total	$924,908,915	

When this enormous sum was received and squandered, the Turks failed to pay the interest on the bonds, and by a decree of the Porte, dated Oct. 6, 1875, the interest on the debt was reduced *one-half* the stipulated amount. The breaking out of the insurrection of Bosnia last year, and the war with Servia, afforded the Turkish Government an excuse for declining to pay any interest to the bondholders. In addition to the bonded debt, the Turks had managed to run up a floating debt of $150,000,000 a year ago, a considerable portion of which is due English bankers, ship-builders, and manufacturers. Since then the Turkish Government has issued about $100,000,000 of legal-tender notes, which are now greatly depreciated, and opin has wholly disappeared from circulation. It is clear from this exhibit that, if the Russians are allowed to overthrow the Turkish Government, the vast sum borrowed from the English will be lost, principal and interest, to the last shilling. The Porte has nothing left to show for the money except a fleet of ironclads and a number of new seraglios well stocked with Circassian concubines. Considerable of the money went to Paris to purchase fashionable fineries for the harems, and some of it to the Clyde for the ironclads.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, which is a fair exemplar of the radical fire-eaters of the South, and fully disposed to keep up the strongest sectional distinctions made by the War and prolonged by the abuses of political carpet-bagism, pretends to scoff at the idea that there will be any separation of the old-line Whigs, the Bell-and-Everett Conservatives, and the Douglas Democrats from their ancient enemies, the Bourbon Democrats, when the carpet-baggers are definitely out of the way. But underneath the sneer is evidently concealed a keen apprehension of the verification of the prediction, for it characterizes the suggestion as "a proposition to gobble up all the virtue and integrity of the South bodily and incorporate it in the Radical party." Of course, this is the tone that will be adopted by the Bourbon organs and spokesmen at the South to resist the disintegration of the single "white man's party," and, in adopting it, the Richmond *Enquirer* evinces its own serious fear of just what it pretends to deride. This sort of talk, and the social ostracism of which it is the sign-manual, will undoubtedly retard the Liberal movement to some extent; but when questions as to taxation, local government, commercial interest, fair treatment of the blacks, friendly relations with the North, and the possession of the offices and governing power, shall become prominent in the absence of any contention over carpet-bagism, it may be discovered (1) that "all the virtue and integrity of the South" is not lodged in the bosom of the old Bourbon fire-eaters, and (2) that the hated term "Radical" should be transferred to this class of men, who will be the only extremists left in that section of the country. Then, what?

We judge by a vote in the Senate yesterday that the State-House Commissioners are to be kept in office indefinitely, drawing large salaries, with nothing whatever to do. For six or eight months past the Board and their clerks have not performed any service except to draw their pay of $1,000 or $1,200 per month. They had previously exhausted the entire three and a half millions of money and left the State-House not completed within $700,000. They have nothing in the world to do; their offices are pure sinecures; but the reform (?) Senate tables a bill to abolish the Board by a vote of 25 to 15. Why should they not be put out of office and their books and accounts turned over to the State Auditor, as provided in the defeated bill, in order that their doings since 1867 may be thoroughly overhauled? Why does the Senate want to keep this useless, profligate Board in existance and on pay indefinitely? Is it not for the express purpose of preventing a critical investigation of their accounts and doings for the past ten years? It certainly looks that way, and will create that belief in the public mind. There seems to be a determination to cover up something. The majority of the Senate act as if they were afraid of an exposure, and are trying to conceal it by continuing the Board in office after they have spent and squandered all the money the Constitution permits. It is hardly necessary to remind the Senate that the taxpayers will vote no more money for the State-House to be wasted and fooled away by that incompetent, if not corrupt, Board of Commissioners. If the Senate really desires to have the State-House completed, it must first rid the State of those tax-eaters who have so disgracefully mismanaged their trust. It is through their blundering incompetency, or something worse, that the taxpayers have been "stuck" nearly three-quarters of a million, and it is nonsense to suppose that the people will vote another dollar for the same Board to expend.

The London *Spectator* calls attention to a point in connection with the history of the present war which has been very generally observed in Europe—the ignorance of the Foreign Office throughout the entire negotiations. It says: "It rises at times to the height intended by Catholic theologians, when they affirm that there is a degree of the defect which lessens, if it does not destroy, moral responsibility." It illustrates this declaration by showing that Lord Derby did not know war was already arranged when he was caviling about phrases in the protocol, with the vast military preparations right before his eyes. It attributes this ignorance to two causes: First, that Continental Sovereigns, Ministers, and Ambassadors are always distrustful of English Ministers in the matter of secrecy; and, second, that English diplomatists pay too much attention to the minor facts that constitute secret history, forgetting that individuals only govern when obeying certain conditions,—a point which the *Spectator* illustrates as follows:

If in Berlin the English diplomatists know Prince Bismarck's inclination, they think they know his policy, forgetting, as he does not, that his inclination is only executive when Germany and the Hohenzollerns are with him, or at least prepared to accept his judgment as decisive. If in Vienna they know Count Andrassy's opinion, they think they understand Austria, forgetting that there is another influence which is Schave and not Magyar, and is in serious crises to the Eastward much the stronger of the two. And if in St. Petersburg they know the Emperor's mind, they think they know Russia, forgetting that there is a national policy which in great crises is always the one which dictates action. The Rothschilds have opinions, like other men, but their first opinion, which they do not talk about, is that it is their business to remain the ruling family of Russia. Throughout the recent crisis this mistake has evidently helped to blind the British Foreign Office.

In Wisconsin, at Avoca, the educational issue seems to produce effects almost as disastrous as the political issue in Mississippi. A pedagogue in that village—a nice, inoffensive young man—was fired upon in the public street last Friday, and only escaped death by dropping, according to the *Wisconsin State Journal*, "quick as a lightning flash" to the ground. This was owing to a difference of opinion upon school discipline. The crowd thought of lynching the aggressor, but finally shut him up in the village jail, through which he cut his way with a jack-knife and escaped. In this what Gov. Ludington calls affording protection to persons in their civil rights? Is Wisconsin to be allowed to go on without Federal interference, while men are fired upon in the street for merely exercising their prerogative of administering discipline to refractory scholars? As the *State Journal* says in the same issue where the above facts are related, let us "give the President and his advisers a fair chance. Wait and see how it will come out." But if his let-alone policy is to be followed by such outrages as these, then by all means let the Federal arm be made bare. This Avoca shooting, however, shakes our faith a little in the policy of conciliation. Like the assassinations in Mississippi, it shows that a spirit of lawlessness and misrule is abroad in the land, and that leniency may be mistaken for cowardice, conciliation for surrender. Still, as the *State Journal* again remarks, "Let us possess our souls in patience." The President certainly means right.

A correspondent writes: "I see Webster says the Porte is the Government of Turkey. What is that Government, and of what departments does it consist?" The legislative and executive authority is exercised under the Sultan, whose will is absolute when it does not oppose the precepts of the Mahometan religion, by the Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Government, and the Sheik-ul-Islam, the head of the Church. The Mufti, or interpreter of the Koran, is the supreme arbiter of the legality of all religious, civil, and political acts. The temporal administration comprises three classes—the Sublime Porte of the Grand Vizier, who presides over the State Council; the Porte of the Minister of Finance; and the Agha, comprising a large number of civil and military officers. The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sultan, is President of the Divan, which includes eight ministerial departments—those of war, finance, marine, commerce, public works, police, justice, and public instruction.

The Nashville *American* (Dem.), in view of the Mississippi massacre, calls upon the people of that State to vindicate their right to self-government by the punishment of the ruffians who perpetrated the outrage. It says that the South "stands face to face" with the "problem" which they are left to settle without coercion, whether "the people can maintain a Government and enforce the laws." It is a pity that this is still a "problem" in some parts of the South, but the *American* is very correct in urging its prompt solution upon the attention of the Southern people. If it is not settled on the side of law and order, the result must be a barbarism from which its unhappy victims will themselves pray to be delivered by coercion.

A joke is going the rounds of far-away newspapers credited to the *Inter-Ocean*. As that paper never perpetrated but one joke (and that was in its own name), all others may be considered as forgeries. The condition of the *I.-O.* is such that a humorist in its employ is like a clown at a funeral—very near a corpse.

What is the matter with the Philadelphia *Press*? In a late issue it expresses the hope that Sam Randall will be re-elected Speaker of the House; and of him it speaks as "one of the violent Economists," and then makes a flying switch in the same editorial from side-track Randall to the main track of the Southern Texas & Pacific Railroad, and lauds that project to the skies. From the article, replete with fulsome flattery of the two things named, and from the tone of the *Press*, we should infer that Tom Scott was trying to play on three wind instruments at once. Again we ask, Why this support of a Democrat, and this advocacy of the railroad mentioned?

Mr. Pierrepont, Minister to England, being at a dinner given by the London Fishmongers' Company, responded to a toast to his health by a speech full of flashy wit (if wit may be so called which plays upon the avocations of the host or hosts), and yet which seemed, from the report given, to have pleased his hearers. If Mr. Pierrepont continues thus to manifest hospitality with tomahawk humor, we shall have to urge his recall on the ground that it is not proper that a little joker should succeed a poker-player.

Pending the session of Congress, Senator Blaine seems to be holding an "overflow meeting" in the interest of his surcharged feelings, under the able superintendence of his sister-in-law, Gail Hamilton. Gail is a regular pneumatic tube when it comes to vituperation. She can scold with a sprightly viciousness which Anna Dickinson would swallow many tears to attain. The public would think she was Blaine's sister if it didn't know she is only a sister-in-law.

If the bill making silver a legal tender in this State to any amount becomes a law and goes into effect in July, nobody will have an excuse for dodging his creditors. All a debtor will have to do will be to get a good stout bag made of canvas and face the music,—provided he has the silver to put into the bag.

In correcting a newspaper misreport of some remarks he made, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York City, said: "Nor do I count prayer a vehicle for pushing private opinion." In that the Doctor differs from most of his profession.

The Detroit *Post* (ex-Senator Chandler's paper) is writing with feeling upon "The Use of Stimulants." It says that "the only way to use alcohol is at the end of a long, fatiguing march." Zachariah must be marching home.

The Mormons will not be so serious to take up arms against the United States now as they were said to be a few days ago. Their brethren in Turkey are not making very encouraging headway in resisting civilization.

Newton C. Musselman, President of the Union Banking Company of Philadelphia, is charged by the Cashier with embezzlement. It is quite plain that he was n'Ottoman to love the standard of his profit.

The Cincinnati *Times* doesn't want to lose Republicanism from the *Commercial*, and makes bold to say so. Mr. Halstead was not very bright if he tried to teach the *Times* anything, that's certain.

Periolat and the indicted County Commissioners who were to be tried in Geneva escaped on a *nol. pros.* As in the case of Mrs. Pike before Coroner Dietzsch, the material witness was not there.

An electrician, Mr. Edison, is at work trying to produce a talking-machine. Tell us, for the sake of peace and harmony in the domestic circle, whether it is to be a she?

It is urged against Gen. Banks for Speaker that he travels a little too much "on his shape," like a certain ex-Governor of Illinois.

If it is true that the Russians have not taken Kars, en route for Constantinople, they have at least taken hacks at the Turks.

The London *Examiner* says that Walt Whitman's *tout ensemble* is Homeric. Being unique, perhaps it's Odyssey is him.

Elijah was translated all right, so there's hope of getting those Turkish and Russian names all right in the course of time.

Russia had its Derby day when the name for the Earl of that name was made known in St. Petersburg.

The only point of harmony between the Turks and Gladstone is that both are down on D'Israel.

Russia is reported to have obtained a new loan from France. This will be Gaul to Turkey.

The Indians are just now our red Communists.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Sixteen Senate Bills Passed by the House and Sent to the Governor.

The List Includes the Appropriation of $51,453.18 for Copperas Creek;

A Stringent Bill Regulating the Incorporation of Insurance Companies;

The Bill Empowering Railroad Conductors to Cast Out Monte-Sharks.

Senator Joslyn's Bill, to Get Rid of the State-House Spendthrifts, Rejected.

The Senate Behold a Device to Deceive the People, and Are Well Pleased.

The Independent Order of Absentees Holds Its First Inquisitorial Conclave.

PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—The House this morning took up Senate bills on third reading and passed the following, which, upon approval by the Governor, will become law:

UNCLAIMED HERITAGE.

1. The bill to provide for the disposition of unclaimed moneys in the hands of executors and administrators. It provides "that when any administrator or executor shall have made final settlement with the County Court, it shall be the duty of the Court to order said administrator or executor to deposit with the County Treasurer such moneys as he may have belonging to any non-resident or unknown heir or claimant, taking his receipt therefor, and have the same filed at the office of the County Clerk where such settlement has been made. When money shall be deposited as aforesaid, the person or persons entitled to the same may at any time apply to the Court making said order, and obtain the same upon making satisfactory proof to the Court of his, her, or their right thereto."

GUARDIANS' SURETIES.

2. The bill to provide for the release of sureties on bonds of guardians, etc. It provides "that whenever any surety on the bond of any guardian, conservator of any idiot or insane person, or the trustee of any fund or property, appointed by any Court or the heir, executor, or administrator of such surety, desires to be released from further liability upon any such bond, he may petition the Court in which said bond is filed, for that purpose, and upon notice being given to such guardian, conservator, or trustee, in such manner as the Court may direct, the Court shall compel such guardian, conservator, or trustee, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Court, to appear and settle his accounts and file in such Court a new bond, with such penalty and security as may be approved by the Court, which being done, the surety may be discharged from all liability on such bond. If such guardian, conservator, or trustee shall fail to comply with such order within the time fixed by the Court, the Court shall order that such person shall be removed from his office or position, and appoint some other fit person as guardian, conservator, or trustee in his stead, who shall give a bond as required by law; and in case of the failure of the former guardian, conservator, or trustee to settle his accounts and to pay over or deliver to the persons so appointed all moneys, effects, property, or choses in action in his hands, by reason of his said office or position, then such successor shall proceed to collect the same by suit against such guardian, conservator, trustee, or by suit upon his bond, and, upon collection thereof, such surety shall be discharged. This act shall apply to all such bonds now in existence, as well as to those hereafter entered into, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to release or in any way impair the liability of any surety on such bond, until a new bond is filed."

ROAD OFFICERS.

3. The bill amending the Road law so that the compensation of the Treasurer of the Board of Highway Commissioners shall be what may be agreed upon by the Board, not exceeding 2 per cent on all moneys he may receive and pay out. Under the present law it is 2 per cent; under the bill it may be made less.

TOLL-ROADS.

4. The bill establishing eight feet as the minimum width of beds of toll-roads, and providing that toll may be charged for each half-mile extension of such roads.

REGISTRATION OF SCHOOL BONDS.

5. The bill providing for the registration of bonds issued by School Directors for the purpose of raising funds to build school-houses or purchase school sites.

GAME.

6. The Game law. It provides "that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hunt or pursue, kill or trap, net or ensnare, destroy or attempt to kill, trap, net, ensnare, or otherwise destroy any prairie hen or chicken, or any woodcock, between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September in each and every year; or any deer, fawn, wild turkey, ruffed grouse (commonly called partridge), or pheasant, between the 1st day of February and 1st day of October in each and every year; or any quail between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of November, in each and every year; or any wild goose, duck, snipe, brant, or other wild fowl, between the 1st day of May and the 15th day of August in each and every year: *Provided*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to net any quail at any time after this act shall take effect and be in force; and, *provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons who is or are non-residents of this State, to kill, ensnare, net or trap any deer, fawn, wild turkey, prairie-hen or chicken, ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, wild goose, wild duck or brant, or any snipe, in any county of this State, at any time, for the purpose of marketing or removing the same outside of this State. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall, for each and every offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $50 and costs of suit, for each and every separate bird or animal, of the above enumerated list, so unlawfully hunted or pursued, killed, trapped, netted, ensnared, or destroyed, or attempted to be killed trapped, netted, ensnared, or otherwise destroyed, and shall stand committed to the County Jail until such fine and costs are paid, but such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days. Any person or persons shall sell or expose for sale, or have in his or their possession, for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, any of the animals, wild fowls, or birds mentioned in Sec. 1 of this act, after the expiration of five days next succeeding the first day of the period in which it shall be lawful to kill, trap, net, or ensnare such animals, wild fowls, or birds. And any person offending shall, on conviction, be fined and dealt with as specified in this act: *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the killing of birds by or for the use of taxidermists for preservation either in public or private collections, if so preserved."

COUNTY COURTS.

7. The bill extending the jurisdiction of the County Courts. It provides that the County Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in all that class of cases wherein Justices of the Peace now have or may hereafter have jurisdiction, where the amount claimed or the value of the property in controversy shall not exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000), and in all criminal offenses and misdemeanors where the penalty is not imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or death, all of which shall be cognizable at the law terms herein mentioned. Appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted from the final orders, judgments, and decrees of the County Court to the Supreme Court or Appellate Court, should such a Court be established by law, in proceedings for the sale of land for taxes and special assessments, and in all common law and statutory cases, and cases of forcible detainer and forcible entry and detainer. Such appeals and writs of error shall, when not otherwise provided, be taken and prosecuted in the same manner as appeals from and writs of error to Circuit Courts.

RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

8. The bill for the protection of passengers on railroads. It provides that the conductors and engineers of all railroad trains carrying passengers within this State shall be invested with police powers while on duty on their respective trains. Every passenger shall be guilty of disorderly conduct, or use any obscene language to the annoyance of passengers, or play any game with cards or chance for money or other valuable thing on any railroad train, the conductor of such train is hereby authorized to stop his train at any place where such offense has been committed and eject such passenger from the train, using only such force as may be necessary to accomplish such removal, and may command the assistance of the employes of the railroad company or any of the passengers to assist in such removal: but before doing so he shall tender to such passenger such proportion of the fare he has paid as the distance he then is from the place to which he has paid his fare bears to the whole distance for which he has paid his fare. When any passenger shall be guilty of any crime or misdemeanor upon any passenger-train, the conductor or employes of such train may arrest such passenger and take him before any Justice of the Peace in the county in which such crime or misdemeanor is committed, and file an affidavit before such Justice charging him with such crime or misdemeanor.

JETSAM AND FLOTSAM.

9. The bill empowering County Boards to remove driftwood and other obstructions from streams.

CITY JUDGES.

10. The bill fixing salaries of City Judges. It provides that Judges of inferior courts of record in towns and cities shall receive, in lieu of all fees, perquisites, or benefits whatever, in cities or towns having a population not exceeding 5,000 inhabitants, $500, and in cities or towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants, $1,500, to be paid out of the city or town treasury; provided, that in cities having a population of 100,000 the City or Common Council may give such additional compensation, to be paid out of the city or town treasury, to the Judge or Judges of such court as shall be deemed reasonable, not exceeding a sum sufficient to make the entire salary $5,000, which additional compensation shall be fixed prior to the election of such Judge or Judges, and shall be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance of each year, and shall not be increased or diminished during the term of office of such Judge or Judges. County Judges shall be allowed such salary as shall be fixed by their respective Boards, to be paid out of the County Treasury.

COLLEGE DEGREES.

11. The bill empowering the Faculty of the Industrial University to confer the usual degrees.

WATER-POWER.

12. The Rockford bill, to regulate distribution of water-power from the same dam among several lessees.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

13. The bill for the incorporation of railroad companies. It provides that any number of persons, not less than five, may become an incorporated company for the purpose of constructing and operating any railroad in this State, and that any and all railroads or transportation companies authorized to be incorporated and transact business in this State by virtue of this act shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to purchase, own, operate, and maintain any railroad sold or transferred under order, or power or decree of sale under foreclosure of mortgage or deed of trust, and corporations heretofore organized under the provisions of the act hereby amended, and their successors or assigns, shall have and possess all the privileges conferred by this act.

FIRE-INSURANCE.

14. An amendment to the Insurance laws. It enacts that no joint-stock company shall be incorporated under this act in the City of Chicago, nor shall any company incorporated under this act establish any agency for the transaction of business in said city, until agreements have been entered into for insurance with at least 1400 applicants, the premiums on which shall amount to not less than $200,000, of which $40,000 at least shall have been paid in cash, and notes of solvent parties, founded on actual and bona fide applications for insurance, shall have been received for the remainder; nor shall any mutual insurance company be any other part of the State commence business until agreements have been entered into for insurance with at least 100 applicants, the premiums on which shall amount to not less than $50,000, of which $10,000 shall have been paid in cash, and notes of solvent parties, founded on actual and bona fide applications for insurance, shall have been received for the remainder. No one of the notes received as aforesaid shall amount to more than $1,000, and no two notes shall be given for the same risk, or be made by the same person or firm, except where the amount of such notes shall not exceed $1,000, nor shall any such note be represented as capital stock unless a policy be issued upon the same within thirty days after the organization of the company upon a risk which shall not be for a shorter period than twelve months. Each of the said notes shall be payable, in part or in whole, at any time when the Directors shall deem the same necessary in the payment of losses by fire or inland navigation, and such incidental expenses as may be necessary for transacting the business or said company; and no note shall be accepted as part of said capital stock unless the same shall be accompanied by a certificate of a Justice of the Peace or Supervisor of the town or city where the person making such note shall reside that the party making the same is, in his opinion, pecuniarily good and responsible for the same, and no such note shall be surrendered during the life of the policy for which it is given. No joint stock fire insurance company organized under this act or transacting business in this State shall expose itself to any loss or any one fire or inland navigation risk to any amount exceeding 10 per cent of its paid-up capital.

TOWNSHIP INSURANCE.

15. Frantz's bill amending the Township Insurance act relative to adjustment of losses. It enacts that every member of such company who may sustain loss or damage by fire or lightning shall immediately notify the President of such Company, or, in his absence, the Secretary thereof, stating the amount of damage or loss claimed, and, if not more than $50, then the President and Secretary shall proceed to ascertain the amount of such loss or damage, and adjust the same. If the claim or damage for loss shall be in an amount greater than $50, then the President of such Company, or, in his absence, the Secretary thereof, shall forthwith convene the Directors of such Company, whose duty it shall be, when convened, to appoint a committee of not less than three members of such Company to ascertain the amount of such damage or loss. If, in either case, there is a failure of the parties to agree upon the amount of such damage or loss, the claimant may appeal to the Judge of the County Court of the county in which the office of such Company is located, whose duty it shall be to appoint three persons as a committee of reference, who shall have full authority to examine witnesses and to determine all matters in dispute, and shall make their award in writing to the President of such Company, and such award shall be final.

COPPERAS CREEK.

16. When the bill appropriating $51,453.18 for the completion of the lock and dam on the Illinois River at Copperas Creek came up, Mr. Merritt renewed the attack upon it. He denounced the bill as a measure that had been brought in here and held as a club over the heads of members while the time wanted to get through. It was a local improvement. It was part of the canal improvement for which the Constitution prohibited appropriation. He knew there were cowards enough on the floor to vote for the bill in order to get little pet schemes of their own through. Such cowards ought to be lashed through the land. He moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, so that an amendment might be tacked to it for the submission of the proposition for the appropriation to the vote of the people. If the people wanted the appropriation he was in favor of it.

Mr. Fosbender moved to table Mr. Merritt's motion. Carried,—yeas, 89; nays, 40.

Mr. Graham moved to refer the bill to a special committee of three, that the lock and dam on the Little Wabash River might be also included.

Mr. Fosbender moved the previous question. Graham's motion was lost.

The roll was then called on passage of the bill, and it passed,—yeas, 91; nays, 38. The vote stood:

AYES.

Allen,	Hall,	Ranney,
Armstrong,	Herrington,	Reed,
Ashton,	Herron,	Roche,
Baldwin,	Hester,	Rogers,
Bartholow,	Hickey,	Ross,
Bibb,	Hollister,	Rourke,
Bierfeldt,	Hopkins,	Rowell,
Black,	Hord,	Sexton,
Bowen,	Jones,	Sheridan,
Boydston,	Jay,	Sherman,
Browning,	Kearney,	Sittig,
Buckmaster,	Kedzie,	Smith (Cook),
Budlong,	King,	Smith (Sangamon),
Busey,	Kleim,	Smith (Tazewell),
Byers,	Latimer,	Taylor (Cook),
Callon,	Leeper,	Taylor (Kankakee),
Clover,	Lett,	Thomas,
Collier,	Mace,	Thompson,
Crocker,	Matthews,	Tice,
Curtis,	Mitchell,	Trueedell,
Davis,	Morrison (Mercer),	Underwood,
Dunne,	Neal,	Vose,
Easton,	Nevils,	West worth,
English,	Oakwood,	Westfall,
Evans (Kane),	Palmer,	Wheeler,
Eyestone,	Phillips (Franklin),	Wilson,
Fountain,	Pinney,	Wood,
Fouch,	Powell,	Woodward,
Fox,	Powers,	Wright—91.
Gilbert,	Raley,	
Gray.		

NOES.

Abel,	Hogge,	Stowell,
Albright,	Irwin,	Tierney,
Boyd,	Jack,	Tyrrell,
Cannon,	McKinley,	Walker,
Chambers,	Merritt,	Washburn,
Connelly,	Mooneyham,	Watkins,
Evans (Bond),	Morris,	Weis,
Fritts,	Pierce (Pope),	Whitaker (McD.),
Graham,	Phillips (Wabash),	Whitaker (St. C.),
Granger,	Ramsey,	Wilderman,
Grinnell,	Rosenfield,	Williams,
Haley,	Reman,	Zepp—38.
Hendrickson.	Searles,	

The bill now goes to the Governor for his approval.

THE HEAD CLAIM.

There was considerable debate on the bill appropriating $5,968 for payment of the claim of Henry Head.

Mr. Davis said that the claim was precisely of the sort to meet which the United States has paid the State nearly $300,000. Head had furnished cavalry equipments for troops raised by the State. Instead of being paid, he had only received certificates of indebtedness, which he had to sell at a discount, under the circumstances. He had gone on with his contract under the assurance that the discount would be made up. Quartermaster-General Wood and other high officials indorsed the claim. Head was old and poor, and the claim ought to be paid.

Mr. Hopkins said the Committee on Appropriations had investigated the claim and found it was one that ought to be paid.

Mr. Herron made an elaborate argument in favor of the claim, and the bill was at length passed by 92 ayes to 94 noes.

BARLEY.

Mr. Sittig's bill making it a penal offense to bleach barley was passed by 115 ayes to 5 noes, and sent to the Senate.

THE LAWYERS' BILL.

The bill for the purchase and distribution of reports of the Supreme Court for State officers, courts, etc., brought up the controversy as to the price of the reports, and the result of it was that the bill was recommitted.

JUDICIAL.

The bill providing for the adjournment of the Superior and Circuit Courts of Cook County in case of the non-attendance of the Judge was lost—yeas, 66; nays, 51. A motion to reconsider was entered by Mr. Easton. The bill was defeated simply because its necessity was not understood. It meets cases where the sickness or death, or absence from any cause, of the Judge on the opening day of the term shall not invalidate suits, writs, processes, indictments, and recognizances, but allows the Clerk to adjourn the court, and provides that these shall stand over to the next term as if they had been continued.

MR. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Armstrong, of La Salle, who has long been suffering dangerous illness, made his appearance upon the floor to-day, and was warmly greeted by his many friends. He is yet quite feeble, but is convalescing rapidly.

IN THE SENATE.

The bill to release to the city the claim and title of the State to the Lake-Front Park was reported back from the Judiciary Committee recommending that it be tabled, which was done. The bill was introduced too late in the session to have a shadow of a chance of passage. The resolution providing for an investigation of the title of the State in the park is yet pending.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

The Judiciary Committee made a report adverse to the filing of private claims into the General Appropriation bill. This restoration of the ancient omnibus nuisance was proposed upon the plea that a bill appropriating money to pay a claim of a private citizen would be a private law which, by the Constitution, the Legislature cannot pass. The Committee report that appropriations to pay claims against the State are not private bills within the meaning of the Constitution.

BARLEY.

Mr. Buehler's bill making the bleaching of barley a penal offense was ordered to a third reading.

STATE-HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Joslyn's bill to abolish the superfluous Board of State-House Commissioners was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with recommendation that it be tabled. As a substitute, the Committee reported an amendment to the General Revenue bill providing that the salaries of the Commissioners shall be suspended until funds shall be appropriated for continuing work on the new State-House.

Mr. Jones said it was at outrage to ask the people of this State to vote more money for the new State-House to be expended under charge of the men who squandered more than $100,000 in a limerack work.

Mr. Robinson insisted there was now nothing, and for a long time past there had been nothing, for the Commissioners to do, and that it was not likely they would have any money to expend for a long time to come. He thought the people were not likely to vote any additional tax on themselves to complete the State-House

FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.

To retain these officers in place merely to draw salaries, amounting with incidentals to over $5,000 a year, was a kind of extravagance which the people demand should be retrenched. Their offices should be abolished, and they be compelled to turn over their books and accounts to the Auditor, as proposed in the bill, in order that their doings for an indefinite past may be thoroughly overhauled. After further discussion Mr. Joslyn's bill was tabled by 25 ayes to 15 noes. The vote stood:

AYES.

Archer,	Glassford,	Modersell,
Arntzen,	Haines,	Morgan,
Bash,	Hodges,	Plumb,
Benfield,	Hunt,	Riddle,
Castle,	Joslyn,	Shutt,
Davis,	Kehoe,	Southworth,
Harrington,	Marshall,	Tallmadge,
Dement,	McClellan,	Ware—25.
Fosdick,		

NOES.

Buehler,	Harrold,	Parish,
Brink,	Herdman,	Rainey,
Brown,	Jones,	Robinson (Tazewell),
Delany,	Marshall,	Robinson (Cook),
Hamilton,	McDowell,	Thompson—15.

The substitute was then adopted.

IT IS A TRANSPARENT SHAM.

The unconstitutionality of putting anything into an appropriation but an appropriation every member of the Legislature must know. That this proviso in the general appropriation will not suspend the salaries of the Commissioners for doing nothing is clear enough. That salary is granted on a law which is left standing upon the statute-books in full force. The further transparent sham about the substitute is that the very appropriation bill to which it is illegally tacked makes an appropriation of $25,000 for the State-House fund. This appropriation itself is in clear violation of the Constitution, which prohibits any outlay in excess of the $3,500,000 already expended for the new State-House.

TO EVADE THIS

an appropriation is made to reimburse the State-House Commissioner for payments out of the State-House Fund that should have been paid out of some other fund, but it is sufficiently disguised to get the money out of the Treasury, and the $28,000 will suffice to pay the salaries of the superfluous Commissioners and their attaches for the next two years. But no work can, in fact, be done until the people vote the appropriation. The whole affair to-day was simply making provision for continuing these salaries while pretending to suspend them. The Senate Committee to which was referred the Governor's resolution will, in the morning, report fixing the 25th inst. as the date of adjournment sine die.

MR. THOMSON.

THE SIDE-SHOW WHICH MR. CALLON (104) HAS HAS GOTTEN UP WITH THE CONNIVANCE OF OTHER ANGRY GENTLEMEN AND LOAFERS DISTINGUISHED FOR NON-ATTENDANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—The Committee appointed under Mr. Callon's resolutions to investigate the charges against H. W. Thomson, THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent, held its first meeting to-night. Mr. Callon, Chairman, asked if either of the other members of the Committee or if Mr. Thomson had a copy of the resolution. Neither of them had, and the investigation was proceeded with without the resolutions. Mr. Thomson asked if there was no clerk to the Committee. He hoped there would be a full shorthand report of the testimony presented to the House. Mr. Baldwin didn't think the testimony would be such as to make that necessary. Mr. Thomson said the serious nature of the charge—obtaining moneys out of the State Treasury fraudulently, and of stealing stationery—made it a matter of sufficient importance to the House to report the testimony to that body.

TO HIMSELF

it was of importance that the testimony, not simply the conclusions of the Committee upon the testimony, should be made public.

Mr. Callon said he didn't understand the charge was of larceny. It was that there was larceny or loss of stationery by Mr. Thomson's negligence in taking care of it. The Committee had no power to employ a short-hand reporter. Mr. Callon asked Mr. James to make his statement.

Mr. Thomson asked if testimony not under oath was to be received.

Mr. Callon did not think it necessary that a member be sworn in such a case.

Mr. Thomson said that, if the investigation was a joke, he must decline to participate in it. If it meant business, he asked that it be done in

A BUSINESS-LIKE FASHION.

Messrs. Ashton and Baldwin thought, as it was asked, the witness might as well be sworn, which was done. He testified that there were about seven meetings of his Committee; Mr. Thomson was clerk of that Committee and the other three Committees in the group; remembered he was at two meetings; didn't remember of his being there at the other meetings; he didn't accompany the Committee on its trip to Coperas Creek dam; didn't know a special clerk was provided for the Joint Committees on their excursions. The clerk of the Senate Committee went along. Witness ceased to notify him of the Committee meetings because he

DIDN'T SEEM TO THINK HE HAD TO DO ANYTHING.

Witness never made complaint to him that he was not doing his duty to the Committee.

Q.—If you had thought he was taking money out of the State Treasury fraudulently, would you not as an honest man have discharged him instead of waiting until four weeks after he had drawn his pay? A.—I will answer that in my own way. If he had been only clerk of my Committee, I would have discharged him.

Q.—But you never have made complaint until after the publication of the list of absenteeism in THE TRIBUNE? A.—I never made complaint.

Q.—You seconded those resolutions. A.—Yes.

Q.—By arrangement with whom?

Mr. Callon—I think that is

MAKING THE INVESTIGATION TOO BROAD.

Mr. Thomson—Is it any broader than it was to ask the witness his reasons for not notifying me of the Committee meetings? Reasons are not facts to be given in testimony at all.

Question overruled.

Q.—Were you present when these resolutions were drawn?

Mr. Callon thought that question wholly outside the scope of the investigation.

Mr. Thompson—I will state directly why I ask it. I expect to prove that the evening THE TRIBUNE containing the list of absentees came here, a number of members met for the purpose of getting up charges against me, which charges, as stated on the floor of the House, were

AIMED AT THE MAN BEHIND—

viz., the editor of THE TRIBUNE. I expect to prove that matters of such trivial consequence that they were never before complained of, and then exaggerated into grave charges of theft and fraud. I expect to show that the witness agreed to make out his share of the case. Is it not competent to show that in order to affect his credibility? It operates, does it not, in every fair-minded man's estimation, to discredit his testimony.

Mr. Callon—The House has made these charges its charges. The question is not by whom they were prepared, but whether they are true.

Mr. Thomson—But is not the animus of the witness one of the things to be shown in order to get at the truth? If he was a party to the plan to make up a case against me for the sake of

GETTING EVEN WITH THE TRIBUNE

for publishing the absentee-list, should not that be shown to show what his testimony is worth—to show that it is the testimony of a man in a temper and bent upon getting even with somebody? Suppose I show that he came to my desk and threatened me with this?

The question was overruled and the Committee adjourned.

Before leaving the room Mr. Callon asked if the cross-examination was closed.

Mr. Thomson said he wished to look up the matter so as to be able to recall to Mr. James' memory other times than those mentioned when he had been present at meetings of the Committee. He thought he could recall circumstances that would remind Mr. James of his (Thomson's) being present two or three times when gentlemen interested spoke on the Copperas-Creek bill, also when it was voted to go on that excursion to Copperas Creek.

NEW YORK.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—The Senate agreed to the Assembly amendments to the Omnibus bill,—20 to 11,—and the measure now goes to the Governor. Senator Woodin says if the bill becomes a law it will save to New York City $200,000 annually; and Senator Morrissey asserts the act is not partisan.

NOTHING LIKE IT.

The Tivoli Is Monarch of All Refreshment Resorts.

Brilliant Celebration of Its Third Anniversary.

The Ladies' Department and Its New Magnificence.

A scene like that witnessed at the Tivoli last night was never before beheld in Chicago; nor has its counterpart been furnished by any city in the American Union. It was the third anniversary of the opening of this unique institution, and many of the best-known people of Chicago, accompanied by their families, were in attendance to add to the eclat and participate in the pleasures of the occasion.

In Germany, where family recreation is practiced to an extent unknown among the rest of the Continental nations, the simple beer-garden, with its velvety grass, its plain benches and tables, its familiar music, and its rude lamps, serves as the favorite resort. In France, there is no family place of enjoyment. In England, the occasional picnic to the nearest piece of woods is the summer's relaxation for most of the middle class. The Tivoli blends the best features of the various kinds of national recreation. It is ornate and beautiful, like the finest restaurants in the best quarter of Paris. It is delightfully social and unembarrassed, like the family garden of Vienna or Frankfort. In its profusion of plants and flowers, its noise of minature waterfalls, its birds, its perfumes, and its pervading sense of "communing with nature in its sweetest forms," it has all the delicious freedom of the English lawn-party, or the still freer picnic, with a dash of inness and a substantial comfort and luxury unattainable in the open air. These qualities of the Tivoli were the theme of many eloquent lips last night, and while visitors ate and praised the cooking, and drank and praised the brewer, they thanked the sagacity and the good taste which had bestowed upon the best class of the citizens of Chicago a resort to which both sexes and all ages may come for rest, refreshment, and relaxation.

The sagacity is to be credited to Mr. H. V. Bemis and the Hon. John H. McAvoy, proprietors of the Downer & Bemis Brewing Company. These two gentlemen, as astute as they are courteous, and as enterprising as they are astute, conceived the admirable plan of the Tivoli, and then carried it out with a richness of fulfillment of which last night's spectacle was a magnificent and grateful realization. The considerations which moved them into an undertaking so unique, demanding heavy outlays, and quite dependent for success upon their capital, character, and good taste, are worthy of recital. They knew its establishment would cost something like a fortune. They knew the kind of institution which was in their minds was one at which even Chicago would look, in advance, with incredulity, and that, in its relation to the public, it would be at first a perilous experiment, to be rewarded by superb and enduring success founded on good fame, good cooking, good service, good beer, and adaptations of beauty and refinement, or to fail dismally, and sink more thousands of dollars than many men make in a lifetime. But Mr. Bemis knew that his vats produced the best beer in the country, and he wished to be able to put it on draft in an institution where its quality would be adequately appreciated. He knew that his beer, made in Chicago, was a finer, purer, and more refreshing beverage than any other in the United States; and, being proud of this, not only as a brewer but as a Chicagoan, he resolved that Chicago should possess an institution in which more and better Chicago beer should be drank than that of any foreign manufacture. He knew that the best classes of our people, who are thoroughly cosmopolitan, have come to understand perfectly the philosophy of beverages,—a philosophy which, by substituting a delicious draught, amber-tinted, tipped with prismatic bubbling foam, and health-giving in all its components, for poisons and coarser drinks, takes into account health and vigor, while it affords refreshment and relaxation, and which, by making beer-drinking consistent in America, as it is in Europe, with the highest social rank and the finest culture, has contributed significantly to the improvement of general manners. He knew that all Chicago lacked to adopt this philosophy, at once epicurean and practical, was an appropriate resort,—a place in which fine cooking and fine beer should be combined with flowers, painting, unembarrassed social intercourse, and absolute security against unlicensed promiscuousness. This was their conception of the Tivoli; these were Mr. Bemis' special reasons for putting into actuality the pleasing abstraction.

At an expenditure which only the immense capital of these gentlemen would permit, the Tivoli was established, and for two years the Chicago public, which loves quiet comfort, good lunches, and pleasant meetings with acquaintances, has rewarded the enterprise of the proprietors. It is universally admitted that this admirable place has no rival. Strangers visiting the city never fail to spend an hour at it, and do not cease, on their return home, to bewail the blindness which prevents every city in the country from having a like resort. Whenever a Chicagoan goes to an Eastern city, one of the invariable remarks is, "I have never forgotten my visit to the Tivoli when I was in Chicago. What a charming place you have there!" Perhaps the best proof of its perfect success is the fact that its patrons have never found the slightest fault with either its viands, its beverages, or its service. Every change that has been made since its inauguration has been the thought of the proprietors, who are as zealous in maintaining its splendid reputation as they were sagacious in undertaking the enterprise. They have felt a pardonable pride in the Ladies' Department, on which they have bestowed particular favor in the way of ornamental beauty. For a few days past they have kept it closed in order to give the frescoers and decorators ample opportunity to freshen its original attractiveness, and to add new appointments and finer ornamentation. A superb carpet, upon which the foot falls lightly as the snowflakes on the October heath, covers the floor. English and French artists have executed the noble paper work. Crystal chandeliers, which chink and glint in the hum of conversation, will throw a soft light over the chatting guests. Great mirrors repeat the beautiful sights around them. The upholstering and appointments are characterized by luxury and thoroughly fine taste, which does not revel in gaudy show but in grace of lines, harmony of tints, and exquisiteness of finish. Ladies, young and old, can avail themselves of these delightful apartments, with or without escort. Mothers may visit it with their children, relying upon the most courteous attendance and the kindest welcome. As a place for ladies' luncheon it has, of course, no rival. And not the least of its merits is the reasonableness of the prices. In every previous attempt at establishing a ladies' luncheon down town guests were required to pay extravagant rates for very ordinary service; at the Tivoli the highest standard of *cuisine* exists, and the prices are, as the best ladies of the city have found out already, extremely moderate.

A beautiful soda fountain is one of the newest features of this department of the Tivoli, and the exhilarating draught, enriched by only pure juices of the favorite berries and fruits, will soon be in readiness.

Of course, the old popular features, the "Merchants' Lunch," "Bemis' Board of Trade Lunch," and "Swiss Dairy," are continued. Ice cream, and all that tempts the palate, including every dainty luxury in its season, will be found at the Tivoli. That model manager and genial gentleman, Mr. E. H. Parker, amiable, alert, and omnipresent, will remain in charge, and be assisted by an augmented corps of trained and obliging waiters.

The opening was a success. Expressions of praise and admiration were heard on every side,—admiration of the Tivoli, and admiration of Chicago, the only city in two continents capable of the conception or the realization of so admirable a resort.

BEN'S NEPHEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—*The Tribune's* Washington special says Butler's removal is based upon a letter written by one of the most prominent clergymen of the Methodist denomination in New York to an officer in the Post-Office Department. This clergyman says while traveling to Chicago a few days ago, he met a man who said his name was Butler, and who claimed to have received an appointment from the Post-Office Department as Special Agent to organize mail routes in the Black Hills. Butler exhibited his commission repeatedly, and boasted he was receiving a good salary and $6 a day for expenses. The clergyman says he had a bottle of brandy from which he drank frequently and copiously, and that he pressed others in the car to drink, even after they had informed him that they never indulged in spirituous liquors. Before retiring the first night Butler was thoroughly drunk, and his conversation was of such a profane and vulgar character that he made himself disagreeable to every one in the car. The clergyman remarked in his letter that he did not know whether this fellow was an imposter or not, but, if he did hold a commission from the Post-Office Department, he certainly would not be in condition to transact any business for the Government so long as his brandy held out or he could get more.

The letter closed with the suggestion that so long as there are enough good men with whom to fill the Government offices such fellows as this ought not to be employed.

On receipt of this letter the Postmaster-General immediately directed the commission to be revoked, and in his letter to Butler informing him of this fact, he gives the reasons as stated above, and adds: "No person who conducts himself in the manner described can hold a commission signed by the Postmaster-General."

DOCTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 8.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Medical Association was held in the Assembly Chamber to-night. Seventy-five members were present. Dr. Bartlett, of Milwaukee, the President, delivered an able address, followed by a lecture and magic-lantern illuminations of the cerebral tissues, normal and abnormal, by Dr. Kempster, Superintendent of the Northern Insane Asylum. The regular yearly banquet of the Association will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. The State Board of Health held its annual meeting in the Capitol this evening.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., May 8.—The City Council, at its meeting to-night, is expected to take into consideration the propriety of vacating a part of Levee street in this city and devoting it to railroad purposes. The necessity for this consideration grows out of a late decision of Judge Baker necessitating the removal of the elevator, warehouse, transfer, and car-hoist of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in this city, all of which are located on this street. Much interest is felt by the business men of Cairo on the prompt and favorable action of the Council, as this seems to be the only thing that can be done to prevent the removal.

THE MORMON DELEGATE.

SALT LAKE, U. T., May 8.—Another canvass of the vote for Delegate to Congress was made to-day, the first, in December, being considered informal. The result was the same as before,—about 21,000 for Cannon, Mormon, and 4,000 for Baskin, Liberal, but this gives the Liberal candidate an opportunity to contest the election, which will be done on the ground that Cannon is an alien.

HARD.

BOSTON, May 8.—The *Herald* says one of the most respectable and honored physicians of this city, once worth $100,000, and who has devoted his time and money to deeds of charity, now occupies a cell in Charlestown Jail, having been imprisoned for a debt of $100, and appeals to the Legislature to abolish imprisonment for debt.

ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—A Tucson dispatch says Indian Agent Clum left the Hot Springs May 1 with 423 Indians for San Carlos. The removal is complete.

Our little daughter, aged 2½ years, was afflicted with spinal meningitis; could not use her limbs. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is effecting a cure. Mr. J. C. Ketcham, No. 141 West Fifteenth street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap makes the skin soft, white, clear, velvety, and healthy; removes tan, sunburn, dandruff, roughness and redness of the skin; neutralizes the odor of perspiration; is peculiarly adapted to the nursery, toilet and bath-room. Just the thing for excursionists in the country or at the seashore. Try it. Price, 25 cents; box of three cakes, 60 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

VEGETINE.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from roots, herbs, and barks, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is the Great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE

Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE

Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE

Cures the most indexible case of Canker.

VEGETINE

Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

VEGETINE

Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE

Cures the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

VEGETINE

Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE

Cures Constipation and regulates the Bowels.

VEGETINE

Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

VEGETINE

Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE

Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE

Cures Pains in the Side.

VEGETINE

Removes the cause of Dizziness.

VEGETINE

Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE

Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE

Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE

Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE

Is the Great Remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SUITS.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

We offer EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in this Department, of our own IMPORTATIONS and MANUFACTURE, in all the latest novelties and design, and in the largest variety EVER displayed in any one Department.

Princess Silk Suits, for from $18.00 up.

Fabric and Silk Costumes combined, among which is the Bretoine designs, for House, Street, Carriage, and Evening wear, being the favorite Costumes of this season.

Silk Sacques and Dolmans, for from $10.00 up.

Camels' Hair and Matlessea Dolmans, for from $4.00 up.

Black Cashmere and Matlessea Sacques, for from $4.50 up.

Colored Sac

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Loan Market Quiet---Surplus of Loanable Funds.

The Provision Markets Less Active and Generally Lower---Provisions Rather Steady.

Grain Irregular---A Further Important Decline in Wheat---Oats Unsettled.

A Slow Shipping Movement---Stocks Here and Elsewhere.

FINANCIAL.

There was no new feature in the business of the banks. The demand for loans continues limited. Board of Trade borrowers do not absorb much of the funds of the banks. The demand from the country banks has fallen away, and the supply of mercantile paper, although business in commercial circles is fair, is only moderate. The banks report that their loanable resources are increasing.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street, nominally the same rates prevail.

New York exchange was quoted between banks at par to 25c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $3,200,000.

WEAKNESS IN THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

London Times, April 24.

There is a strong fear in the minds of many dealers and speculators, apparently, that England is sure to be dragged into the Eastern war in one way or another, and consequently those about the market—the speculators pure and simple—sell more or less persistently. There can be little doubt that if these tactics are pursued much longer something like a panic in English railway securities may be induced, which would be the most lamentable event that could well happen. At present there is no visible cause for extreme depression, and so long as genuine holders are not frightened into parting with their stocks no real harm is done. The speculators who depress have then themselves to endure the force of the recoil. The danger, however, is that the public may sell, or that some large holders of stock in some particular railway may be compelled to throw it on the market just at critical time, when a rush would be certain to follow. All we can hope for is that the public will hold on, and that no weakness will manifest itself sufficiently glaring to produce a fright. English railway stocks may be high-priced, but they are sound enough, and more likely to recover value than any other in the market.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In a debate in the English Parliament on the 23d ult. on a bill to appropriate $20,000,000 to be advanced to different local authorities, some interesting figures were given about municipal indebtedness in Great Britain. The total for the year 1874-'5 was $470,000,000. For last year the total was $525,000,000. The average increase for the last six years has been $3,000,000 a year. In 1875 Birmingham owed about $3,000,000; its debt was now about $25,000,000. The local debts were described by one speaker as not being debts in the ordinary sense of the word, but the investments of the whole community. In the case of Birmingham, the interest on the debt is almost covered by the receipts of the profitable undertakings into which the principal of the debts had been invested—water, gas, and tolls.

THE ADVANCE IN STOCKS A SPECULATIVE ONE.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* thinks the stock market as a whole is now a good one for outsiders to leave to professional speculators. The tone of the market is bullish, and there has been a substantial advance in the general list of prices in the last fortnight. But this advance rests on speculative considerations, such as the improved business of our railroads if the crops prove good, and the European demand continues for our breadstuffs. But it is true, on the other hand, that, if the war becomes general, the London stock market, according to all previous experience, will be thrown into a condition of panic, in which some of our own securities will be affected, and in which our entire market will sympathize.

HOW MUCH TERRITORY A SHARE OF CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA COVERS.

The mining property belonging to the Consolidated Virginia is 710 feet long. The shares of its stock number 570,000, and hence a share represents the ownership of about the one-sixty-fourth part of an inch of the mine.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 106⅛@106⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 93⅝@93⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	487½	490
France	514⅜	511¼
Belgium	514⅜	511¼
Switzerland	514⅜	511¼
Germany	95¼	96
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	27	27¼
Austria		47

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	114¼	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	110¼	110⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	113¾	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	114¾	115¼
United States 10-40s	112⅜	113
United States new 5s of '81	111	111⅛
United States currency 6s	124⅝	

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	*107	*108
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds (long)	*107	*108
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*95	
West Chicago park bonds	*77	
City Railway, South Side	150	
City Railway, West Side	172½	
City Railway, North Side	127	
Traders' Insurance Company	125	
Chamber of Commerce	69	71
Exposition stock	30	35
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co. stock		140

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Gold weak, opening at 107⅛ and closing at 106⅞. Carrying rates 1 to 3. Loans were also made flat.

Silver at London, 54½d. Here, silver bars, 126¾ in greenbacks and 118¼ in gold. Silver coin ½ discount.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was less active to-day than of late. Fluctuations were within narrow limits, and, taken as a whole, the market was steady and without special feature.

Transactions 165,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, 27,000 Rock Island, 3,000 St. Pauls, 32,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 New York Central, 3,000 Michigan Central, 48,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 Delaware & Hudson, and 2,000 Morris & Essex.

The annual meeting of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company was held to-day. The annual report was presented, and President Dickson was subjected to very severe cross-examination as to its leading features. The report was regarded as favorable, and resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the management. The Company set their real estate down at $8,532,873, and that of their canal at $6,339,210. Losses on leased lines, $555,000. Mr. Dickson's answers to questions were full and apparently satisfactory, and a resolution expressing the confidence of the stockholders in the intrinsic value of the stock was unanimously adopted. The election of Directors resulted in the choice of the old Board, excepting W. J. Hoppin, who is abroad. He was replaced by Levi P. Morton.

Money market easy; 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper scarce; 3½@4½.

Customs receipts, $350,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $132,000.

Clearings, $23,000,000.

Produce export for the week, $5,956,000.

Sterling, actual business, long, 487; short, 489½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114⅝	New 5s	111⅛
Coupons '65	Called in	New 4½s	108⅝
New	110⅞	10-40s	[illegible]
Coupons, '67	113⅜	Coupons	113
Coupons, '68	115⅛	Currencies	124⅝

STOCKS.

Western Union	[illegible]	C., C., C. & I.	29⅞
Quicksilver	13¾	New Jersey Central	8¾
Quicksilver preferred	22	Rock Island	93⅞
Pacific Mail	21⅞	St. Paul	18⅜
Mariposa	[illegible]	St. Paul preferred	47⅞
Mariposa preferred	4	Wabash	4⅞
Adams Express	99⅞	Fort Wayne	86
Wells-Fargo	83	Terre Haute	
American Express	52⅞	Terre Haute pfd.	
United States Express	48	C. & A.	90
New York Central	95⅞	C. & A. preferred	106
Erie	6⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	4⅜
Erie preferred	15	D., L. & W.	49⅞
Harlem	140	A. & P. Telegraph	
Harlem preferred	137	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Michigan Central	43⅞	Indiana Central	1⅝
Panama	97	C. B. & Q.	101
Union Pacific	57	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11⅞
Lake Shore	50⅞	Central Pacific bonds	108⅞
Illinois Central	47	Union Pacific bonds	105⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburg	86⅞	U. P. land-grant	100⅞
Northwestern	22	U. P. sinking-fund	95⅞
Northwestern pfd.	48⅞		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43⅞	Virginia, new	32
Tennessee, new	43⅞	Missouri	108⅞
Virginia, old	32		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Board:

Alpha	8¼	Julia Consolidated	1
Belcher	[illegible]	Justice	4⅛
Best & Belcher	11⅞	Kentuck	2⅛
Bullion	5⅝	Leopard	1
Con. Virginia	37	Mexican	8⅞
California	27	Northern Belle	14¼
Chollar	25	Overman	8¾
Confidence	2⅞	Ophir	9⅝
Caledonia	1¾	Raymond & Ely	3
Crown Point	5	Segregated Belcher	15
Exchequer	1½	Sierra Nevada	1¼
Gould & Curry	4¼	Union Consolidated	2⅜
Hale & Norcross	2	Yellow Jacket	4⅜
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	17

Dividend of $2.00 been declared on California.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Gold, 106⅛@107.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅜ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 500⅜.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 8.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾; below the Bank of England rate, ⅜@¼.

Consols—Money and account, 93 11-16.

United States Bonds—'65s, 103; '67s, 108¼; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 106.

New York Central, 90; Erie, 6⅜; preferred, 18; Illinois Central, 54.

PARIS, May 8.—Rentes, 102f 55c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, May 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Trumbull av, 96 ft n of West Ohio st, e f, 72x125½ ft, dated May 7	$ 2,250
Fulton st, 46 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 46x124 ft, dated April 27	4,600
Chicago av, 30 ft w of Rush st, s f, 61 46-100x87¾ ft, also Rush st, 52 4-10 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 40x20 ft, dated March 15	16,000
West Ohio st, 90 ft w of Desplaines st, n f, 30 ft, with buildings, dated May 8	1,800
Thirty-fourth court, between Ulman and Laurel sts, s f, 98 6-10 ft to alley, dated May 8	2,000
West Washington st, n w cor of Hoyne st, s f, 19 55-100x71 ft, with building, dated May 7	7,500
West Van Buren st, 180 ft e of California av, s f, 71x100 ft, dated May 2	2,000
West Eighteenth st, n e cor of Arthur st, s f, undivided ¼ of 98x120 ft, with other property, dated Feb. 24	12,500
West Eighteenth st, undivided ¼ of same, dated March 19	12,500
West Eighteenth st, undivided ¼ of same, dated March 19	12,500
West Eighteenth st, undivided ¼ of same, dated Feb. 20	12,500
West Harrison st, 300 ft w of Campbell av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 5	800
Bushnell st, 36 2-10 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 28x125 ft, dated May 2	2,675
South Park av, n w cor of Cottage Grove av, triangle of 118x58 ft, dated May 7	21,000
West Monroe st, 107 3-10 ft w of Wood st, s f, 22x150¼ ft, dated May 8	1,870
West Monroe st, 129 3-10 ft w of Wood st, s f, 31½x150¼ ft, dated May 8	2,691

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Arnold st, 232 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 29x125 ft, dated Feb. 2	$ 3,500
Grand boulevard, 219⅝ ft south of Forty-second st, e f, 30x150 ft, with improvements, dated April 8 (Americus L. Pogue to Mark F. Reeves)	20,000
Thirty-ninth st, 186 ft e of Pierson av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 25	1,200

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1877.	Receipts. 1876.	Shipments. 1877.	Shipments. 1876.
Flour, brls	11,600	11,321	13,736	8,729
Wheat, bu	5,810	35,560	60,578	174,292
Corn, bu	232,370	103,110	52,502	195,064
Oats, bu	51,091	39,410	71,931	24,818
Rye, bu	2,344		16,343	1,192
Barley, bu	8,435	6,290	4,454	2,583
Grass seed, lbs	84,055	139,498	34,207	144,778
Flaxseed, lbs	21,530	42,400		26,696
B. corn, lbs	40,000	1,780	60,960	20,000
C. meats, lbs	385,400	111,090	1,101,870	1,140,756
Beef, tcs			780	1
Beef, brls	46		5	129
Pork, brls		400	71	703
Lard, lbs	45,500	38,000	699,880	626,210
Tallow, lbs	71,878	37,868		1,500
Butter, lbs	44,802	38,445	29,345	38,052
D. hogs, No.		9		
Live hogs, No.	11,124	6,954	2,391	3,014
Cattle, No.	1,852	4,077	744	2,937
Sheep, No.	166	179	149	
Hides, lbs	297,365	110,732	160,370	189,190
Highwines, brls	50	294	55	316
Wool, lbs	166,371	246,419	252,830	153,950
Potatoes, bu	5,490	1,043	1,083	50
Coal, tons	4,838	11,161	458	588
Hay, tons	20	60	80	10
Lumber, m	7,445	8,209	1,358	1,465
Shingles, m	8,160	1,500	420	850
Salt, brls	38,690	9,009	2,220	3,113
Poultry, lbs	420	4,270		
Poultry, coops	25	27		
Eggs, pkgs	857	2,108	240	1,204
Cheese, bxs	625	672	306	1,759
G. apples, brls	24	6		
Beans, bu	887	234	206	27

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 4,717 bu wheat, 770 bu corn, 868 bu oats, 2,038 bu rye, 471 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 N. W. wheat, 1 car No. 2 spring, 5 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars reejcted do (9 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 54 cars and 6,100 bu high-mixed, 26 cars new do, 34 cars and 5,900 bu new mixed, 157 cars and 10,700 bu No. 2 corn, 56 cars and 10,900 bu rejected do, 3 cars no grade (331 cars and 33,600 bu corn); 5 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 do, 26 cars rejected do (40 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 3 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do. Total (391 cars), 197,000 bu. Inspected out: 39,654 bu wheat, 13,586 bu corn, 16,263 bu oats, 13,100 bu rye, 7,699 bu barley.

It is reported that the Directors of the Board of Trade have already ruled that summer lard be regular for delivery on contracts for the season of 1877-'78.

The above appeared in this column yesterday. We are informed by some of the Directors that no such action has been taken by them, and that if any such change be made in the rules it must be done by the Board of Trade, and not by the officers. The matter was discussed by the Directors some time ago, and parties in the provision trade think such change *will* be made; but it is yet a thing of the future.

Offers to carry provisions by water from Chicago to New York at 22c per 100 lbs were repeated yesterday. A good deal of feeling was manifested on the subject of the discrimination of 50 per cent now made by the railroads against pork products as compared with grain. It is too much, seeing that the one is more easily handled than the other; and the discrimination is doing serious injury to the provision trade of this city.

Seller the year wheat at $1.30, with June at $1.65¼@1.70½, is rather a wide discount on the coming crop. It offers a wide field for speculation. If the California yield be small, as now appears probable, wheat may prove to be a good purchase at $1.30 for the year, though the price is high as compared with that of former years. The other side may present the stronger argument if the California yield be a fair one, and the war in the Orient be brought to a sudden close by overwhelming Russian victories.

Parties in the corn trade say that the rain was general enough and heavy enough in the country to cause a widespread suspension of shelling for several days to come. The corn has been rendered too damp, and this fact is expected to tell on the volume of receipts, though they may not be materially affected by it this week.

The leading produce markets were rather dull yesterday in the aggregate, and most of them tended downwards, in sympathy with the fact of finer weather. The advices from other points were somewhat conflicting, but were not generally favorable to strength except in wheat, though steamer freights from New York were quoted dull and lower, the recent advance having cut off business. There was little doing here for shipment, most of the trading being for future delivery.

A quiet market for domestic dry-goods was reported by jobbers. In a few departments a liberal aggregate of sales was accomplished, but the general movement was slack, the demand for the most part being restricted to small orders for reassortment. No important price changes were noted. The demand for groceries was active for the season, and the general market presented an exceptionally firm tone. None of the articles in the list showed any signs of weakness, while the tendency in coffees, sugars, sirups, rice, teas, and soaps was upward. Dried fruits were ordered freely, and, except prunes,—for which a slightly easier feeling prevailed,—the firmness lately characterizing the market was unabated. Currants were strong at a ¼c advance, and raisins also were held slightly higher, both having advanced at the East. The fish market was firmer for lake and easier for salt-water descriptions. No. 1 whitefish was advanced to $4.75. No new features were developed in the butter and cheese markets, both remaining dull and unsettled. Prices of leather, tobacco, oils, paints, and colors were without quotable change.

The lumber market was fairly active and steady. The offerings of cargoes were fair, and city buyers took hold freely at the current prices. Hardware and metals were in fair interior demand and steady. The wool market was steady under light offerings and a moderate Western inquiry. The demand for broom-corn is improving, and the market for all grades is firm. Seeds were quiet all round and nominally unchanged. The hide market was fairly active at recent prices. Potatoes were easier, owing to larger offerings of common varieties. Green fruits were steady and in fair request. Poultry was steady and eggs firmer.

Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 3c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for 6,000 bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu oats. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 15c and 14c on wheat and corn to New York, and 14c and 13c on do to Philadelphia.

Rail freights were quoted steady at the recent advance, the following being the current rates: To New York, 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 45c on boxed meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 33c on grain. Provisions to Baltimore 42c, and to Philadelphia 43c. To Montreal, 25c on grain and 35c on provisions. "Fourth class" rated 10c above grain.

The direct foreign exports from Chicago during last week included 900 brls flour, 53,248 bu corn, 1,648 brls and 50 other packages pork, 7,620 tcs and 400 other packages lard, 4,795 boxes meats, 3,275 cases canned do, 305 brls beef, 269 packages butter and cheese, and 400 brls liquors.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

	May 5, 1877.	April 28, 1877.	May 6, 1876.
Wheat—			
No. 2 white	402	402	
No. 2 red	2,780	2,780	2,313
No. 3 winter	4,252	4,252	370
Rejected winter	1,248	1,248	4,500
No. 1 spring	1,795	1,795	1,466
No. 2 spring	1,831,300	2,142,699	1,399,316
No. 3 spring	41,055	38,760	171,261
Rejected spring	38,714	40,935	27,677
No grade spring			101
No. 1 N. W. spring	30,147	38,289	36,506
No. 2 N. W. spring	65,690	80,222	301,991
Total	2,017,383	2,351,392	1,945,471
Corn—			
No. 1	18,961	18,128	1,950
No. 2	2,322,388	2,657,431	874,783
Rejected	96,139	85,782	44,272
No grade	12,541	18,029	1,447
High mixed	761,681	722,032	261,637
New do	68,000	54,384	11,339
White	7,466	4,608	374
Yellow	765	858	
New mixed	123,353	114,696	42,808
New rejected			342
New No. 2			51,561
Total	3,400,335	3,746,428	1,280,715
Oats—			
No. 2	159,337	301,650	561,019
Rejected	28,374	38,218	21,466
No grade	3,638	3,688	721
No. 2 white	53,019	66,813	23,749
Total	244,418	410,369	606,955
Rye—			
No. 1	15,182	18,466	
No. 2	170,557	180,269	66,927
Rejected	5,700	5,669	661
No grade	770	770	
Total	192,209	203,174	67,588
Barley—			
No. 2	84,141	183,158	99,955
New No. 2	83,505	87,793	
No. 3	11,755	9,031	13,040
New No. 3	208,584	222,542	
Rejected	4,020	3,112	10,256
New do	65,686	65,140	
Total	455,491	570,776	123,251

Total of all kinds in store, 6,318,836 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 334,009 bu wheat, 337,093 bu corn, 165,951 bu oats, 10,965 bu rye, 115,285 bu barley. Total decrease, 963,303 bu. The above noted quantities of Northwestern wheat include 30,649 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 25,821 bu No. 2 do.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The trade is indebted to Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, for the following statement of wheat and corn in sight last Saturday. Most of the figures are official, and the others are close estimates:

	Wheat.	Corn.
New York	761,686	468,809
Albany	1,800	15,500
Buffalo	135,253	108,095
Chicago	2,017,383	3,400,335
Milwaukee	1,036,027	13,828
Duluth	75,000	
Toledo	215,000	1,000,000
Detroit	295,000	65,000
Oswego	180,000	160,000
St. Louis	191,457	206,901
Peoria	2,117	119,355
Boston	10,285	230,000
Montreal	81,474	19,325
Toronto	225,000	2,000
Philadelphia	105,000	600,000
Indianapolis	2,870	72,260
Kansas City	15,983	122,211
Baltimore	17,400	483,196
Rail shipments	93,188	259,228
Lake shipments—U. S. ports	405,037	1,139,102
Canada ports	151,320	258,271
	5,808,280	8,752,358
Week ending April 28	6,650,393	9,285,510

BUFFALO, May 8.—In store—Wheat, 135,253 bu; corn, 108,035 bu. About 35 boats loaded up to this time—5 with wheat, 20 with corn, 5 with oats, 1 with rye, 3 with barley, 1 with malt. The Canal Collector's office is now open. Boats have just commenced clearing. Freights—Wheat, 7¼@7½c; corn, 6½@6¾c; oats, 5c.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that the New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* of May 4 is as full of errors as usual. It gives the export clearances of wheat from the seven seaboard ports for the week ending April 2 as 28,117 bu, and total for the four weeks ending same date, as 727,789, while it gives the exports from New York alone for the same time as 281,117 bu, and for the four weeks 980,789. In the statement of the visible supply April 28, this circular makes an error in the wheat stocks in Oswego, Peoria, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Baltimore, and the item of lake shipments. Further, it includes as "supply" for the United States markets 147,328 bu sent to Canada for consumption. With equal justice it might include the ocean clearances for the week or month past.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs May 8, 1877: Lill & Bullen, 2,500 bu barley; Union Rolling Mill Company, 187 tons spiegel iron; Field, Leiter & Co., 18 cases and 11 bales dry goods; order J. G. Ogden, 300 sacks salt; J. V. Farwell & Co., 8 cases dry goods. Amount collected, $1,619.74.

PROVISIONS.

FLOUR—Provisions were less active and generally weak, though hogs were quoted steady at the Stock-Yards. Liverpool was reported is per brl lower on pork, and 6d per 112 lbs lower on lard, while there were few orders here from the outside, shipping orders being especially meagre. The market was largely local, and difficult to understand; but little interest was exhibited by the trade, many of whom seemed disposed to hold off for future developments.

MESS PORK—Was generally dull, and declined 30c per brl, closing 20c lower than the previous evening. Sales were reported of 18,250 brls seller June at $15.00@15.15, and 8,750 brls seller July at $15.17½@15.32½. Total, 26,500 brls. The market closed tame at $15.00@15.05 cash or seller May; $15.07½@15.10 seller June, and $15.25@15.30 seller July.

Prime mess was quoted at $14.25@14.50, and extra prime do at $10.25@10.50.

LARD—Was dull, and declined 12½c per 100 lbs, closing 7½@10c lower than the previous evening. Sales were reported of 6,500 tcs seller June at $9.72½@9.80, and 5,500 tcs seller July at $9.85@9.90. Total, 12,000 tcs. The market closed firm at $9.70@9.72½ cash or seller May, $9.75@9.77½ seller June, and $9.87½ seller July.

MEATS—Were dull and about ⅛c per lb lower, but with so little doing that it was difficult to establish quotations. Shipping lots were, however, said to be held at former figures, though freight rates are so high as to check an export demand. Sales were reported of 50 boxes summer shoulders at $5.20; 20,000 lbs summer long clears at $7.40; 160,000 lbs short ribs, seller June, at $7.65; 250 tcs winter sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9c; and 200 tcs summer do (16 lbs) at 8⅞c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	4¾	7¼	7¼	7⅝
Loose, part salted	5	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
Boxed	5¼	7⅝	7⅝	8
June, loose	5⅛	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
July, loose	5¼	7½	7½	8

Long and short clears quoted at 7⅛c cash or May, and 7⅜c seller June. Cumberlands quiet at 7⅛@7⅜c; long cut hams, 9¼@9½c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c. Green hams, 7¾@8¼c.

Bacon quoted at 6⅛@6½c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9¼@9¾c for short clears, 10½@11c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5½@8¾c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $20.00@20.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was easier at 8½@8¾c for city, and 8@8¼c for country lots, the inside for No. 2. Sale was made of 200 brls city at 8¾c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand and relatively firm, sellers asking full former prices, while some buyers held off for concessions. The trading was chiefly on local account. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters at $8.00@10.30; 1,375 brls spring extras, mostly at $8.75@9.75; 270 brls spring superfines at 6.00@7.00; and 140 brls rye flour at $6.25. Total, 1,985 brls. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $10.00@11.00; medium do, $9.00@10.00; common do, $9.00@9.25; choice Minnesota spring, $9.50@10.00; medium do, $9.00@9.50; choice patents, $10.50@11.50; medium do, $9.50@10.00; common do, $9.00@9.50; choice family flour (spring), $8.50@9.00; medium do, $8.00@8.50; spring extras, $8.50@8.00; choicespring superfines, $6.00@6.50; medium do, $5.50@6.00. Rye flour, $6.25@6.50.

BRAN—Was less active, and again declined 50c@$1.00 per ton under rather large offerings. Sales were reported of 70 tons at $12.50@13.25 per ton on track, and $13.25@13.50 free on board cars.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons (wheat) at $17.00 per ton on track.

FEED—Sale was made of 10 tons (corn and oats) at $22.00 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $20.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was rather sluggish, but variable, and weaker. The market declined 7⅛c, and closed 2¼@3¼c below the latest quotations of the preceding day, the range being 5½@6c lower than for Monday. Liverpool was quiet, but cargoes firm, and some cables quoted an advance of 2d per cental to 1s per quarter; but New York was inactive, and the news of the preceding day, in reference to the more favorable crop prospects in Minnesota, called out more sellers here, while there were correspondingly few buyers. The wheat deal is now reduced to very small dimensions; most of the leading operators being entirely out of the trade, and dealing in corn instead. There is not much disposition to invest in wheat at current prices, except for immediate use by millers, who have orders for flour, but this demand is good enough to reduce our stocks at a rather rapid rate,—the reduction during last week being about 14 per cent,—at which rate our bins would be cleared out by the middle of June, leaving us to fall back upon new winter wheat till the spring crop is harvested. This relatively good demand for cash wheat caused a shrinkage of the June premium yesterday. Seller June opened at $1.71, receded to about $1.65¼, went back to $1.71, declined to $1.69, and closed at $1.69¼. Seller July was quiet but irregular at a discount of 2@3c from June prices. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring was quoted at $1.63@1.68, closing at $1.67½, with some sales of car-lots in special houses within 1c of June quotations. Cash sales were reported of 90,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.64½@1.68½; 2,400 bu No. 3 do at $1.55 in City, and $1.58 in R. I.; 800 bu rejected do at $1.29@1.35; and 1,000 bu by sample at $1.28@1.60 on track. Total, 94,200 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet, and graded lots were entirely nominal. Sales were 700 bu by sample at $1.70 on track; and 1,800 bu do at $1.70@1.88 free on board cars.

CORN—Was active and unsettled, at a lower range. The market declined 1¾c, and closed ¾c lower than the previous evening. Liverpool was quiet and a shade easier, and New York was dull and lower, while our receipts, though smaller, were much in excess of the reported shipments. The market sympathized with wheat, and the fine weather brought out sellers, who anticipated an increase of receipts as soon as the shellers can get to work again. There was a good deal offered for next month's delivery, and a moderate demand for cash lots, but chiefly for fresh receipts to carry into June, the shipping inquiry being light. The cross-roads are reported to be again undercutting rates to such an extent that a great many shipping orders are going around us, and those coming here are generally limited to figures at which they cannot be filled, though lake freights are down to a low point. There was a good demand from the shorts for investment, at reduced prices, and some buying for investment. Seller June opened at 55½c, with a few sales at 55¾c, receded to 54¾c, improved to 55⅛c, fell back to 54¾c, and advanced to 55⅛c at the close. Seller July sold at 56@57¼c, the premium over July ranging from 1¼@2¼c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 53⅞@54¼c, closing at 54¼c; and receipts for No. 2 or high mixed, dated this week, commanded ⅛c premium. Cash sales were reported of 108,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 53⅜@54⅛c; 7,200 bu new high mixed at 53¼@53¾c; 17,400 bu new mixed at 51c; 14,000 bu rejected at 49½@50¼c; 12,400 bu by sample at 45@55c on track; 10,400 bu do at 51@54¼c free on board cars; 5,600 bu No. 2 at 55½c afloat; and 400 bu ears at 58c on track. Total, 173,400 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active, opening dull, and selling off ⅜c, and closing about ½c lower than on the previous day. The receipts were larger, and the market followed other grain early, recovering afterwards under a better demand from shorts and rumors of a failure on the short side. The latest dispatch from New York quoted that market dull, and the local market closed steady. The stock in store was reduced last week over 165,000 bu, and the shipments since have been heavy. Seller June, the leading deal, opened at 45c, declined to 44⅛c, and rose to 45⅛c, closing at 45c. Cash or May sold at 44¼@45c, and closed at 44⅛c. Rejected closed at 36@37c. Cash sales were reported of 21,000 bu No. 2 at 44¼@45c; 3,600 bu rejected at 36@37c; 4,800 bu by sample at 40@48c on track; and 3,000 bu at 42@50c free on board. Total, 31,800 bu.

RYE—Was slow and about ½c lower, though very little was done, and sellers were asking recent prices. No. 2 sold at 90c, and June closed at 91@92c; cash or May closed at 89@90c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 90c; 300 bu by sample at 91½c on track. Total, 1,100 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and nominally lower. Sales were limited to a few cars of low grade barley at lower prices. No. 2 was nominal at 75@85c, according to location. No. 3 in A., D. & Co.'s sold at 47c, and was quoted at 46@48c. No. 3 in U. S. houses was quoted at 45@45c, and rejected was inquired for at 40c, with sellers at 42c. May was quoted at 75c without a sale. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 3 at 47c; 400 bu rejected at 40½c; 400 bu by sample at 48c; 1,200 bu do at 43½@49c free on board. Total, 2,400 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Corn—Sales 215,000 bu at 54⅝@55⅝c for June, and 56¼@57c for July.

Mess Pork—750 brls at $15.10 for June, and $15.27½ for July.

LATEST.

Mess pork was fairly active and lower, with sales of 12,500 brls at $14.97½@15.05 for June, and $15.15@15.25 for July.

Lard was lower, with sales of 3,250 tcs at $9.70@9.75 for June and $9.82½@9.85 for July.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 470,000 lbs at $7.60 cash or June, and $7.75 for July.

Wheat was weak under liberal offerings, closing 2½@3c lower. June sold at $1.65¼@1.68¾, and closed at $1.66⅛@1.67. July sold down to $1.63, and closed at about $1.64.

Corn was active and weak, declining 1¾c under free offerings. June sold at 55⅛c down to 53⅝c, closing at 54c. July sold at 56@57c, closing at the inside.

Oats were weak, closing 1⅛c lower, at 43⅝c for June.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was moderately active, closing about 20c lower than at 1 o'clock, at $14.87½@14.90 for June and $15.02½@15.05 for July. Sales 2,250 brls at $14.87½@14.90 for June and $15.02½@15.05 for July.

Lard was about 10c lower, closing at $9.65 for June and $9.75@9.80 for July. Sales 2,000 tcs at $9.65@9.67½ for June.

Short ribs were easier, sales being made for June of 50,000 lbs at $7.55.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.10@2.20.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is improving. Orders for carlots are coming from the East, and on the whole the outlook is fair for a good spring trade. Quotations: Green hurl, 5½@7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½@5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped, with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3@3½c; inside brush, 3@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 2¼@3c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BUTTER—The butter trade remains without activity, and the tendency of prices still seems to be in a downward direction. Strictly choice grades can now be obtained at 22@25c, while a very fair article sells as low as 16@18c. Even at these figures there is no margin for shippers to work upon, and consequently stocks continue to accumulate, the wants of the local trade not being equal to the current receipts. We quote: Choice yellow, 22@25c; medium to good, 15@18c; inferior to common, 9@14c.

BAGGING—There is a fair and gradually improving demand for grain-bags, and for medium and low-priced goods the tendency is to advance, as the stocks of such have become reduced to rather small dimensions. We still quote as follows: Stark A, 23½c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18½c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—None of the features of the market were different from those prevalent last week. The demand was unimproved, and, as the supply continues to increase, the course of prices continues downward. Good to best new full cream cheese is quoted at 13@14c, and skims at 8@11c.

COAL—There was a light demand at unchanged prices, though the tendency in both hard and soft varieties was downward. The quantity of anthracite sent from all the regions for the year ending April 28 was 2,643,865 tons, against 4,511,110 tons for the corresponding period of last year: increase, 1,132,755 tons. We quote: Lackawanna, egg, $7.50; do nut and range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00, cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $6.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $5.00@5.50; Illinois, $3.50@4.25; Gartsherrie, $5.00; Indiana block, $4.50@4.75.

EGGS—Were firmer at 10½@11c. The offerings have been reduced.

FISH—Lake fish were stronger. Stocks have become reduced to very moderate dimensions, and bid fair to be entirely exhausted before the new "catch" comes forward. Salt-water descriptions are easier. Trade continues good. We note an advance in whitefish of 25c per ½ brl, and a slight decline in cod, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.75; family whitefish, ½-brl, $2.00; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 shore extra, $12.00@12.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, 95c@$1.00; bank codfish, $4.50@4.62½; George's codfish, $5.00@5.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00; do, ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.50; smoked halibut, 10c; scaled herring, per box, 25c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prunes were less active, and the extreme figures of last week were not obtainable. Currants were stronger, advancing a ¼c. The advance in the former was due to the danger that Greece will become involved in the war, and the consequent interruption of the navigation of the Mediterranean. Raisins were firm, with a tendency to advance. The stock of Malaga raisins in New York on the 1st inst. was 328,000 boxes, against 152,000 boxes same date 1876, 210,000 boxes in 1875, 333,000 boxes in 1874, 171,000 boxes in 1873, and 195,000 boxes in 1872. Apples were in good demand and were firm at the late advance. Other fruits were nominally steady. We now quote as follows:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 10@11c; Turkish prunes, old, 8¼@8½c; do, new, 9¼@9¾c; raisins, layers, $1.80@1.85; loose Muscatel, $2.15@2.25; Valencia, 7¼@7¾c; Zante currants, new, 7¼@7¾c; citron, 20@21c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 13@14c; Michigan do, 6@6½c; Southern, 5@5½c; blackberries, 7¾@8c; raspberries, 27@29c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Terragona, 18@18½c; French walnuts, 10½@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 14@14½c; Brazils, 7½@8¼c; pecans, Texas, 8@8¾c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 6¼@6¾c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request and steady, oranges being firm: Apples at retail, $2.00@3.00 per brl; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; oranges, $4.00@4.50 per box; lemons, $4.50@5.50 per box; bananas, $3.00@5.00 per bunch; pineapples, $3.00@3.50 per doz; strawberries, 30@40c.

GROCERIES—Every article enumerated in our list was unqualifiedly firm, while in coffees, sirups, molasses, rice, and soaps the tendency is still upward. Sugars were reported a ¼c higher in New York, and a corresponding advance here is likely to follow soon. There was a fairly active movement in staple and side goods. We quote:

RICE—Carolina, 6⅜@8c; Louisiana, 6¼@7¼c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26½c; choice to fancy Rio, 24½@25c; good to prime, 23½@24½c; common to fair, 21¼@22¼c; roasting, 18½@19c; Singapore Java, 24@25c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13¾c; crushed 12⅞@13c; granulated standard, 12⅜@12½c; powdered, 12⅜@13c; A standard, 12¼@12¾c; do No. 2, 11⅞@12c; extra C, 11⅝@11⅞c; C No. 1, 11⅜@11⅝c; C No. 2, 11¼@11⅜c; choice brown, 10⅞@11c; fair to prime do, 10⅛@10⅝c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 60@63c; California honey drips, 55@58c; silver drips, 56@58c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c. extra do, 53@58c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 67@75c; do prime, 58@60c; common to good, 50@55c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@52c; common molasses, 42@45c; black strap, 35@37c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 50@52c; cassia, 25@28c; pepper, 16@16½c; nutmegs, $1.05@1.10; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6½c; Blue Lily, 6@6½c; White Lily, 5½@6c; White Rose, 5½@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was quiet and unchanged. Following are the quotations: Timothy, $9.50@10.00; No. 2, $8.00@8.50; mixed, $7.00@7.50; upland prairie, $7.50; No. 1, $6.00; slough, $4.50.

HIDES—Were in fair request at the current prices. Some dealers quote the market easy, saying the flurry over the European war has subsided. Boston is quoted inactive, with buyers and sellers apart, but the foreign markets are strong, and hides are advancing at Calcutta. Quotations: City butchers' cows, 6½@6¾c; steers, 7@7½c; green-cured, light, 9¼@9½c, and heavy, 8¼@8½c; damaged, 7¼@7½c; part cured, 8@8¼c; green salted kip, 9¼@9½c; green calf, 11½@12c; flint hides and prime dry kip and calf, 15@16c; dry-salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged, though Cincinnati was quoted dull and easier. Sale was reported here of 100 brls at $1.10 per gallon.

HOPS—Were quiet at 10@20c. Wells reports a fair inquiry from consumers at unchanged prices. Two or three heavy failures were reported in London, but the announcement has not had any effect on the American market. However, in London a weak feeling is noticed in anticipation of heavy stocks being thrown on the market. Hops are growing vigorously in California, and the roots have generally rooted well in New York. Exports last week, 450 bales.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were fairly active and steady. Stocks are in good condition, and dealers report that business is quite as good as they expect it to be. Following are the quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $7.75; do IX, 10x14, $10.52; roofing, 14x20, IC, $7.25; 14x20, IX, $9.75.

PIG TIN—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 26c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 18c; extra, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 7¾c; bar, 8¾c; lead pipe, 9c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 32c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 9c; slabs, 8½@8¾c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3½c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 14c; do, No. 1, stained, 13c; American planished A, 12c; B, 10c; galvanized iron, No. 26, 14c, with discount of 30 per cent.

BAR IRON—Common, $2.00@2.10.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 21, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent.

NAILS—Were in fair request and steady at $2.75 rates.

OILS—Quotations were the same as at the close of last week, the market ruling comparatively steady at the range of prices following: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 16c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 19c; snow white, 150 test, 21c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 23c; extra lard oil, 88c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 71c; boiled, 74c; whale, winter-bleached, 80c; sperm, $2.00; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do. extra, 85@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 41c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 17c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 16c; gasoline, 87 deg., 23@24c; West Virginia oil, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 28c.

PAINTS AND COLORS—The past week witnessed a liberal distribution of goods coming under this head, and previous prices were very fully sustained. We again quote as follows:

WHITE LEAD—Strictly pure, $9.75; fancy brands, 7.00@9.00.

ZINC—French, $12.00@13.00; do American, $9.50@10.00.

COLORS—Chrome yellow, in oil, 15@30c; Umbers and Siennas, 12@19c; Marseilles green, 20c; coach black, 18@22c; graining colors, 20c; mineral paint, 2@2½c; Venetian red, dry, 2½@3c; yellow ochre, dry, 2@3c.

POULTRY—Was steady under a moderate inquiry at $3.50@4.25 for chickens and 12@13c for turkeys.

POTATOES—Were easier under liberal offerings. Peachblows were scarce, but other varieties were abundant. Early Rose were slow at 90c@$1.00, and Peachblows at $1.05@1.15. New Bermudas were quoted at $8.00@9.00 per brl, and Southern at $6.00@6.50.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. The offerings were small, and prime seed was steady, while low grades of timothy and clover were weak, holders being anxious to put these qualities. Timothy was quoted at $1.50@1.65, clover at $6.00@8.60, and flax at $1.00@1.50. Millet and Hungarian were firm at 50@55c.

SALT—Was steady and in fair demand: Fine salt, $1.30; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TOBACCO—There was a fair trade in tobacco at generally steady values, quotations remaining the same as one week ago:

FINE CUT—Choice to extra, 65@75c; medium to good, 50@58c; common, 40@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, soft pressed, choice to extra, 62@73c; do hard-pressed, 60@65c; half-bright choice, 55@58c; do medium, 50@53c; standard black, good to extra, 50@55c; common black, 43@45c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 34@37c; medium, 31@33c; common, 29@30c; California, granulated, common to good, 35@55c; choice to extra, 60@80c.

TEAS—There was a free movement and a firm set of prices. Buyers apparently begin to realize that teas are extremely low, and that the chances are all in favor of enhanced values. We quote the market strong, with an upward tendency:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 28@30c; good do, 32@35c; medium, 40@52c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 90c@$1.00.

JAPAN—Common, 28@30c; good common, 32@35c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@65c.

OOLONGS—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Sold at $6.00@6.50 for beech, and at $7.00@7.50 for maple—delivered.

VEAL—The offerings were smaller, and the market firm for fair to fine stock at 6@7¼c.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair supply, and easier: Bermuda tomatoes, 50@60c per box; cucumbers, 61@90c per doz.; onion tops, $2.00 per bu; spinach, 70@75c per box; radishes, 25@35c per box; pie-plant, 2@3c per lb; asparagus, $1.75@2.00 per doz; green peas, $2.00@2.25 per box.

WOOL—Was in fair request, and steady. The stock is light. The Boston market is reported easy, and California wools are selling freely to arrive. The immense sale of fine and medium colonial wool takes place in London this week. It is thought that prices will decline sufficiently to bring some of these wools to America, and hence fine wools are less firm in this country. Low grades have advanced owing to the European war. Following are dealers' prices to manufacturers for assorted lots of old wools. Dealers pay 2@3c less for mixed lots from the hands of general receivers: Washed fleece, fine, 37½@38c; medium, 35@37c; do coarse, 30@33c; fleece, unwashed fine, heavy to light, 22@25c; do coarse and medium, 20@25c; tub-washed, prime to choice, 40@42c; do poor to good, 34@38c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the principal Eastern points:

Chicago to—	Fourth class. Cents.	Grain, in bulk. Cents.	Flour, per brl. Cents.	Boxed meats. Cents.
New York	40	30	60	45
Baltimore	37	27	54	42
Philadelphia	38	28	56	43
Boston & New England	45	35	70	50
Albany and Montreal	35	25	50	35

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

In dry-goods circles nothing has occurred during the past week to disturb the quietude prevalent on the date of our last review. Some departmental activity was developed, but the general market presented, throughout, a very quiet aspect. It must not be inferred that the dullness now characterizing the trade is greater than in past seasons at a corresponding period, for such is not the case; on the contrary, the movement is quite up to the average for the time of the year, and certainly is fully as large as could reasonably be expected in view of the unusual activity witnessed during the month of April. Stocks in jobbers' hands have been reduced to very moderate dimensions, and the market at the moment presents a steady and fairly firm tone. At the East the trade is reported dull and unsatisfactory. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, after pointing out some of the causes that have contributed to the present demoralized condition of the dry-goods trade in that city, says:

"As we have often remarked, the jobbing trade is so changed, as compared with what was done twenty-five years ago, that it is impossible for our city to do the extended business of former years when Chicago was a post village, and the prairies had not been crossed by the iron horse. Emigration has done much in building up the country and creating distributing centres as competitors with New York. It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that such distributing points as Columbus, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, Galveston, Detroit, Milwaukee, Mobile, Richmond, St. Joseph, San Francisco, and a hundred other points can do the business that is done and our jobbers hold their former proportion of the trade of the sections they formerly supplied.

"The lessened expenses attending the jobbing of dry goods out of New York are so great that any other market can afford to sell at New York prices and do fully as well, except in the fact that New York assortments in very many instances offer a much greater variety. The population of the seaboard States has increased as the limits of trade were being narrowed down, and it is quite clear that until there is a greater determination of our jobbers to forsake markets beyond their control and direct their attention to the trade nearer home, there is but little, if any, probability of the capital invested showing any increase."

Below will be found the latest quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	8½	Broadway	6
Atlantic H, 4-4	8¼	Langley, standard	8
Atlantic D, 4-4	7	Cabot A, 4-4	7¾
Atlantic P, 4-4	6½	Cabot W, 4-4	7½
Indian Head, 4-4	8½	New Hartford, AA	6
Indian Head, 7-8	7¾	Lawrence, LL, 4-4	6½
Superior, A	8½	Lawrence, Y	7
Nashville	8	Agawam F, 4-4	6
Wachusetts	8½	Tremont, C C	6½
Stark A, 4-4	8½	Nonpareil	5½
Augusta	7½	Granite, B	6
Macon	7¼	Badger State, LL	6¼
Mystic River	7½	Continental K	6½

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	8¾	Indian Orchard, NN	7
Nashua R, 36-in	7¾	Indian Orchard, RR	6½
Nashua O, 33-in	7½	Dwight Star, 4-4	8½
Pepperell E, 40-in	8	Dwight Star, 40-in	9½
Pepperell R, 36-in	7¼	Continental C	8½
Pepperell O, 33-in	7	Boott, M	7½
Pepperell N, 30-in	6¼	Newmarket A	6½
Crescent	8	Massachusetts B B	6½
Prescott X L	9	Great Falls J	6½
Indian Orchard, AA	8½	Portsmouth P	4½
Indian Orchard, EE	7¾	Mohawk	4¼

PRINTS.

Merrimac F, Pink	8	Amoskeag	5½
Merrimac D	6¼	Freeman	6
Pacific	6½	Mourning	6½
Cocheco	6½	Shirting	6
Cocheco E, 72x72	8	Mallory Pink	7
Hamilton	6½	Mallory Purple	7
Richmond	6½	Manchester	6½
American	6½	Wamsutta	5
Sprague	6	Allen pink	7
Gloucester	6		

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	5¼	Masonville	6
Washington	5¼	Warren	7½
Prize Medal	5¼	Garner	6

High colors, 1c extra.

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	7½	Amoskeag	8
Lancaster	8	Middlesex	8
Bates	8	Glenarm	7

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	10	Amoskeag, brown	8½
Kearsarge	9½	Indian Orchard	8
Androscoggin	9	Canoe	6¼
Amoskeag	8¼	Clarendon	6½
Laconia	8½		

CHEVIOT STRIPES.

Amoskeag	13	Massabessic	12½
Everett	11¼	Creedmoor XX	13½
Slater's	11	Creedmoor AA	11½
Everett, No. 1	15		

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	15	Blackstone, AA	9
New York Mills	13	Hope	8¼
Utica Nonpareil	13	Cabot	9
Wamsutta, 4-4	13	Senate, AA	8½
Davol	12	Dwight Star	9½
Pride of the West	15	Hallowell, Q	7½
Langden, GB	13	Boott, E	8
Fruit of the Loom	10	Boott, B	10
Lonsdale	10	Green, G	7
Androscoggin, L	10	Vaughan, XX	6½
Amoskeag	10	Linwood	10
Hill, 4-4	9	Suffolk, L	6½
Mount Hope	9		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	22½	Conestoga CCA, 7-8	13
Minnehaha, 7-8	20	Conestoga CT, 4-4	13½
Amoskeag, ACA	18	Conestoga AA, 30-in	10½
Amoskeag, A	16	Methuen AA	15½
Amoskeag, B	14½	Manhattan	15½
Amoskeag, C	13	York, 32-inch	15
Amoskeag, D	12	York, 30-inch	13
Amoskeag, E	11	Thorndike A	10
Pearl River	16	Swift River	9
Conestoga extra, 4-4	15	Ocean	8
Conestoga extra, 7-8	15	Pittsfield	6
Conestoga GM, 4-4	15		

DENIMS.

York Blue	17	Beaver Creek, CC	10½
York stripe	17	Pearl River	15
Amoskeag	17	Nelson, IXL	13½
Columbian	17	Warren, AXA	14½
Otis, AXA	14½	Warren, BB	13
Otis, BB	13½	Warren, CC	12
Otis, CC	12	Uncasville	12½
Beaver Creek, AA	13½	Haymaker	9½
Beaver Creek, BB	12	Boston	8½

STRIPES.

Amoskeag, 6-3	11½	American, 3-3	9
Amoskeag, 3-3	10½	Hamilton, 6-3	11½
Uncasville, A	9½@10½	Hamilton, 3-3	11½
American 6-3	10		

DYED BROWN DUCKS.

Stark	14	Boston SO	10½
Arlington	14	Lewiston	13
Boston XXX	13	Montaup XX	13
Boston XX	12½	Neponset A, 10 oz	17½
Boston X	11	Neponset B, 9 oz	16½
Boston OH	11	Neponset C, 8 oz	13½

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Business was quiet in nearly all departments. Heavy cassimeres, worsted coatings, and beavers in fair demand; cotton goods quiet and unchanged; prints in very light demand; dress and staple ginghams doing fairly; dress goods inactive and shawls dull; foreign goods moving slowly.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was fairly active and steady. About twenty-five cargoes were offered, one-half of which were sold to the local trade. Piece stuff sold readily at $7.00 for standard, and inferior grades were quoted 25c lower. Common sold at $8.00@9.00, and lath at $1.25. Shingles were steady at $2.00@2.20.

The yard market was fairly active at unchanged prices. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$ 32.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	18.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	21.50
Box boards, A, 13 to 18 inch	31.00
Box boards, B, 13 to 18 inch	22.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	28.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@23.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	15.00@16.00
Common stock boards, 12 inch	12.00@13.00
Fencing, 12 to 16 feet	10.00@10.50
Common boards, 12 to 20 feet	10.00@10.50
Common green	9.00@9.50
Dimension stuff, 10 to 18 feet	9.50@10.00
Dimension stuff, 20 to 24 feet	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.50@1.60
A shingles, choice	2.30@2.40
Pickets, square	9.00@10.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	1,852	11,124	166
Tuesday	4,500	11,000	1,500
Total	6,352	22,124	1,666
Same time last week	7,043	23,082	738
Week before last	7,177	29,501	2,343
Shipments—			
Monday	744	2,391	149

CATTLE—It was an active day in the cattle market. Shippers seemed more eager to secure stock than on any day within the past fortnight, and the average of prices paid was higher than for any day within that period. The improved tone of the market was due in part to the more favorable news from the East, but chiefly to the fact that the arrivals for the week up to last night were nearly 1,000 head less than for the corresponding two days of last week, which in turn were less than for the week before. In addition to a strong demand from Eastern buyers there was a liberal inquiry from feeders and the home trade, and under the combined demand the supply rapidly melted away. So good and so uniform was the quality of the offerings that the bulk of the trading was accomplished within the narrow limits of $4.75@5.25. Sales to local butchers were principally at $3.50@4.60, and to feeders at $4.00@4.60. The prominent transactions were 29 head, averaging 1,511 lbs, at $5.75, by Conger Bros.; 12 head at $5.65, by H. E. Mallory & Bro.; 112 head at $5.35, by R. Strahorn & Co.; and 151 stillers at $4.90, by Gregory, Cooley & Co. Veals sold at $3.00@5.50, and springers at $25.00@45.00 per head. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	Nominal
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,500 lbs	$5.35@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.60@4.85
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@3.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	2.50@5.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
29	1,511	$5.75	16	1,009	$4.80
12	1,536	5.65	17	1,038	4.75
20	1,358	5.25	49	1,124	4.85
16	1,248	5.20	25	1,175	4.90
18	1,408	5.40	16	1,267	4.90
17	1,306	5.35	16	1,130	4.75
112	1,230	5.35	16	1,180	4.70
21	1,268	5.35	20	1,239	5.15
41	1,288	5.35	18	1,218	5.05
18	1,208	5.25	18	1,304	5.25
16	1,300	5.25	17	1,354	5.30
16	1,354	5.25	16	1,091	4.85
20	1,229	5.25	18	1,040	4.80
18	1,274	5.10	127	1,193	5.00
18	1,397	5.35	17	1,233	4.90
13	1,222	5.25	16	1,207	4.90
17	1,223	5.15	16	1,230	5.25
32	1,240	5.10	16	1,034	4.45
18	1,240	5.10	17	1,409	5.35
17	1,290	5.12½	17	1,186	5.25
18	1,218	5.12	17	1,336	5.15
33	1,168	5.10	26	1,071	5.00
17	1,150	5.10	15	1,245	4.95
28	1,187	5.05	15	1,227	5.00
18	1,212	5.00	30	1,359	5.40
16	1,198	5.00	16	1,223	5.00
18	1,235	5.00	15 bulls	1,435	3.90
17	1,154	5.05	16	858	3.75
50	1,192	5.05	24	694	3.62½
18	1,130	4.90	13	1,106	3.65
151 stillers	1,091	4.90	18	1,057	4.55
32	1,158	5.00	20	1,034	4.60
18	1,209	5.00	20	1,028	4.60
35	1,137	4.85	18	1,317	4.60
33	1,163	5.00	33	1,093	4.55
17	1,179	5.00	16	932	4.55
31	1,230	5.15	20	1,036	4.25
85	1,194	5.10	22 calves	119	4.00

HOGS—Trade in this department was active, with prices steady and firm. The tone of the provision market was not calculated to promote either activity or firmness in the market for the live animal, but the fact that the receipts fell considerably short of the number looked for checked any tendency to a decline. There was a good demand from shippers as well as from the local trade, and between the two classes the bulk of the supply had been picked up by midday, while by the middle of the afternoon the pens were stripped. In quality the offerings were fully up to the recent average, and were better than is often seen in the market at this time of year. Trading was at $5.25@5.40 for poor to prime light weights; at $5.35@5.55 for common to prime heavy and medium weight packing hogs; and at $5.45@5.65 for fair to choice heavy to shippers. Some two or three selected lots were taken at $5.75. Inferior grades sold at $4.25@5.00. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
103	302	$5.75	20	244	$5.45	22	265	$5.35
31	275	5.75	61	232	5.45	57	216	5.35
41	298	5.75	62	238	5.45	40	194	5.35
54	299	5.75	56	258	5.45	25	200	5.35
53	271	5.65	48	261	5.45	107	184	5.35
46	276	5.65	30	289	5.45	102	220	5.35
67	255	5.65	56	288	5.45	41	207	5.35
72	270	5.60	31	289	5.45	25	208	5.35
52	324	5.60	106	218	5.45	71	204	5.35
38	286	5.60	56	232	5.45	70	192	5.35
64	245	5.55	58	174	5.40	57	209	5.35
52	255	5.55	66	191	5.40	62	181	5.35
61	269	5.55	89	209	5.40	38	154	5.30
46	263	5.55	48	248	5.40	32	185	5.30
58	261	5.55	31	238	5.40	27	200	5.30
44	257	5.55	52	270	5.40	76	178	5.30
61	253	5.55	62	223	5.40	42	172	5.30
98	255	5.55	103	216	5.40	60	178	5.30
72	268	5.50	53	179	5.40	58	173	5.30
52	293	5.50	24	209	5.40	49	182	5.30
112	198	5.50	62	201	5.40	28	187	5.30
33	237	5.50	61	236	5.40	24	317	5.25
61	255	5.50	69	211	5.40	54	183	5.25
51	261	5.50	68	248	5.40	81	180	5.25
51	243	5.45	46	218	5.37½	80	116	5.00
58	227	5.45	61	182	5.35			
57	232	5.45	117	197	5.35			

SHEEP—The receipts again fell short of the demand, and the market was firm at fully former quotations. Sales ranged from $3.80@6.50 for scalawags to choice grades.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
77	82	$4.60	88	68	$3.80	67	81	$5.62½
180	72	6.50	20	86	5.60	78	75	5.25
496	93	6.30						

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 941 head; total for the week, 8,642; fair demand for local trade; Eastern dealers holding off; prices generally unchanged; some sales rather lower; sales, 50 cars butchers' and medium grades of shippers at $5.15@5.65; best shippers, $5.65@5.80; stockers, good quality, $4.50@4.90; light, $3.65@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—No fresh arrivals; total for the week, 3,700 head; no sales reported; yards bare of stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 700 head; total for the week, 10,150; market dull and declining; Yorkers, fair to good, $5.35@5.50; one load choice at $5.60; heavy, fair to good, $5.55@5.65; best, $5.70; eight cars unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., May 8.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 527 head, or 13 cars of through and 15 cars of yard stock; supply very light and very little business doing; best, $5.50; medium to good, $4.70@$7.15; common to fair, $4.00@4.34.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,365 head; Yorkers, $5.25@5.45; Philadelphias, $5.70@5.80.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 7,500 head; clipped selling at $4.00@5.50.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; market dull; choice, $8.75; extra, $8.00@8.50; first quality, $7.00@7.50; second, $6.00@6.75; third, $5.00@5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,222; market active; last week's prices sustained; wool sheep in lots of three to four, extra, $4.50@7.75, or from 5c to 8c per pound; sheared sheep, 3½@5c; spring lambs, 11@12c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—HOGS—Quiet and unchanged; $5.00@5.50.

CATTLE—Light shipping and butchers' steers still active and firm; heavy shippers and other grades slow; little doing; choice to fancy steers, $5.50@5.75; good to prime, $5.00@5.35; light to fair, $4.60@5.35; butchers', $4.25@4.87½; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.75; feeders, $4.50@4.87½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—HOGS—Easier; common, $4.50@5.00; fair to good light, $5.10@5.35; packing, $5.15@5.40; butchers', $5.30@5.55; receipts, 2,917; shipments, 1,175.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change, in Chicago, from Beerbohm:

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 77s; Western, 66s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 38s; short ribs, 39s 6d; long clear, 39s; short clear, 41s; shoulders, 29s; hams, 20-lbs average, 42s. Lard, 45s 6d. Prime mess beef, 94s; India mess, 98s; extra India mess, 116s. Cheese, 72s. Tallow, 43s.

LONDON, May 8.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn rather easier, 27s 3d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm; fair average No. 2 spring, 60@67s; corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm; corn quiet. Fair average quality of spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 65s 6d@66s.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 33s; No. 2, 30s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 13s; spring, No. 1, 14s; No. 2, 12s 3d; white, No. 1, 13s 6d; No. 2, 13s 2d; club, No. 1, 14s; No. 2, 13s 6d. Corn, 28s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 49s.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—Latest.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 5¾@6 1-16d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 3,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending downward.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 22,000 qrs; American, 19,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but firm; California white wheat, 13s 2d@13s 6d; do club, 13s 6d@13s 10d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 12s 3d@14s; do winter, market bare. Flour—Western canal, 30@33s. Corn—Western mixed, 27s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 40s 6d@41s. Barley—American, 3s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 60@75s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 66s 6d. Prime mess beef, 95s. Lard—American, 48s 6d. Cheese—Fine American, 73s. Bacon—Long clear, 39s 6d; short clear, 41s.

TALLOW—43s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 9s; refined, 12s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—32s 6d@33s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 6d@5s 9d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS PETROLEUM—28s.

LONDON, May 8.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 11⅝@11¾d.

LINSEED OIL—30¼@30⅜s.

ANTWERP, May 8.—PETROLEUM—32⅝f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—GRAIN—Wheat market very quiet, and 2c per bu lower; limited export demand for spring; but city millers inclined to hold off; winter wheat quiet and nominal; sales, 20,000 bu spring for export, part ungraded and remainder No. 2 Milwaukee, on private terms—about $1.85 for the former and $1.95 for the latter; also 8,000 No. 2 Milwaukee sold late in the afternoon for export—reported at $1.98. Rye lower, dull, and more or less nominal; $1.00@1.05 for Western. Corn—Market 1@2c per bu lower for new, with less doing; both on spot and forward delivery; lots of old mixed at 61c; sales on the spot of 46,000 bu ungraded Western mixed at 66@70c; low mixed, 69c; steamer mixed, 68¾@70c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 71c; steamer white Milwaukee at 71¾c; also, 10,000 bu steamer mixed May, 67½c; 10,000 bu No. 2 same option, 70c; 145,000 bu steamer mixed June, 66@67½c, closing at 66@66½c; 60,000 bu No. 2 same option, 66½@68c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Moderately fair business at generally firm rates, except for grain room; engagements to Liverpool by steam, 24,000 bu grain.

PROVISIONS—Pork market opened lower; toward the close became firmer, but latest dealings were at easier figures; moderately active; speculative trade light; business in cash lots new mess on spot at $15.90@16.00; sales 75 brls family mess at $1.25; 50 brls extra prime, $12.50; 3,250 brls new mess June, $15.75@15.85, closing at $15.80; 3,250 brls July, $15.90@16.00, closing at $15.90; second call June, $15.75 bid; $15.85 asked; July, $15.90 bid; $16.00 asked. Lard opened lower; afterward firm; closed easier; transactions moderate; sales 450 tcs; new prime steam on spot, $10.00@11.05; 550 tcs old do, $10.15@10.17½; 2,750 tcs June, $10.13@10.20, closing at $10.15; 5,000 tcs July, $10.22½@10.30, closing at 10.22½.

SUGAR—Raw held very firm at unchanged prices, but quiet; refined in good demand and higher. Quotations: Cuba, inferior to common refining, 8⅛@8¾c; fair refining, 9⅛c; good, 10⅛c; prime, 10¼c; fair to choice grocery, 10¾@10⅞c; Centrifugal, 10½@11⅛c.

TALLOW—Market unsettled; prime city, 8⅞c; sales of 130,000 lbs good to prime at 8⅞@8⅞c.

WHISKY—Dull; sales, 100 brls at $1.12@1.12½ per gallon,—the inside price for 50 brls not strictly prime.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 8.—COTTON—Quiet but firm; 10¾@11c; futures closed firm; May, 10.98@10.99c; June, 11.04@11.05c; July, 11.14c; August, 11.23; September, 11.20@11.21c; October, 11.08@11.09c; November, $10.98@11.09c; December, 11.00@11.05c; January, 11.11@11.15c; February, 11.22@11.25c.

FLOUR—Market dull; slightly in buyer's favor; receipts, 11,000 brls; No. 2, $6.25@7.00; super State and Western, $7.75@8.00; common to good extra, $8.00@8.25; good to choice, $8.30@8.40; white wheat extra, $8.45@8.55; fancy, $8.60@10.75; extra Ohio, $8.00@10.25; St. Louis, $8.10@11.00; Minnesota patent process, $9.75@12.50. Rye flour dull; $4.25@4.75.

CORN-MEAL—Western, $3.45@3.65.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and lower; strongly in buyers' favor; receipts, 2,400 bu; ungraded spring, $1.85; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.95; No. 2 Chicago spring, nominally 90c; winter dull and nominal. Rye dull and lower; Western, $1.00@1.05. Barley scarce and firm. Malt quiet but firm; Canada, $1.25. Corn heavy; receipts, 33,000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 66@70c; steam mixed, 68¾@70c; low mixed, 69c; steam white, 70@71½c. Oats heavy; receipts, 48,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 45@71c; white do, 57@72c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

HOPS—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, 17@22c in gold; jobbing, 17@22c in gold. Sugar quiet; strong; fair to good refining, 9⅝@10⅛c; prime, 10⅛c; refined, demand fair and market firm; 12@12½c. Molasses firm; Porto Rico and New Orleans, 45@57c. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Market dull and heavy; crude, 8½@9c; refined, 14⅜@14½c; naphtha, 10c.

TALLOW—Unsettled; 8⅞@8⅞c.

STRAINED RESIN—Quiet; $1.90@1.95.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm; 34c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 12@13c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $15.90@16.00; June, $15.75@15.85. Beef quiet but firm; long clear middles, 8⅛@8⅜c. Lard firm; prime steam, $10.00@10.05; June, $10.15@10.20.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10@14c.

CHEESE—Firm; 7@14c.

WHISKY—Market easier; $1.12@1.12½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; Minnesota family, $9.25@10.00; Minnesota patent process, $11.00@11.50; Pennsylvania family, $10.00@10.50; high grades, $10.50@12.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; more active; Pennsylvania red, $2.20; amber, $2.25; white, $2.25@2.30. Rye—Demand better; $1.07. Corn less active; yellow, 70c; mixed, 69c. Oats in good demand; mixed, 50@57c; white, 61@65c.

CLOVER SEED—15@16c.

BUTTER—In fair demand; Western extras, new, 22@24c; old, 16@18c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet; 12@13c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; refined, 14½@15c; crude, 11¾c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 97,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

WOOL—Nominal, pending auction sale of a large quantity to-day in London.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—FLOUR—Steady and firm, but quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; demand fair. Corn—Western dull, weak, and lower, but closed steady at decline; Western mixed, spot, 59c; May, 59½c; June, 60½c; steamer, 60c. Oats fairly active and steady; Western white, 52@53c; do mixed, 49@51c. Rye quiet but lower, at $1.05@1.10.

HAY—Steady and firm, but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but unchanged.

BUTTER—Fine stock firm and demand fair; other kinds dull and heavy; Western tubs, choice, 18@21c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, 9@9¼c; refined, 14¼c.

COFFEE—Strong, buoyant, and quiet; business restricted by firmness with holders; Rio cargoes, 16@20¾c; jobbing, 17@22c.

WHISKY—Firmer; held at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 145,500 bu; oats, 3,200 bu; rye, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 89,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 8.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, $2.10; extra do, $2.15; amber Michigan spot, $2.05; June, $2.06; No. 2 amber, $1.85; No. 1 red winter, $2.15; No. 1 spot held at $2.05; $2.00 bid; red held at $1.80; rejected Wabash red, $1.30 asked; No. 2 amber Illinois, $2.05. Corn quiet, high mixed, spot, 59@59½c; No. 2 spot, 58½c; June, 59½c; July, 61c; August, 62c; No. 2 white, 59c; rejected, 56½c; damaged, 48c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 48c; white, 54c; Michigan, 50c; rejected, 42c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 105,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 3,700 bu; corn, 113,000 bu; oats, 5,500 bu.

TOLEDO, O., May 8—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, June, $2.05; July, $2.07. Corn dull; high-mixed, spot, 58½c; No. 2 spot, 58c; June, 59c; July, 60½c; August, 62½c. Oats dull and nominal.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling, 10⅝c; low do, 10⅛c.

FLOUR—Held above buyers' views; little doing.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower to sell; No. 2 red fall, $2.22 bid cash; No. 3 do, $2.10 cash; $1.09 bid May. Corn active, but lower; No. 2 mixed, 52½@53¼c cash and May; 52½@53¼c June, 52½c at the close; 53½c July. Oats firmer; No. 2, 44¼c bid for June; rejected, 43½@44c. Rye firm; 94½c cash; 98c bid June. Barley quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $15.50 cash; $15.60 June; $15.80@15.85 July. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull; nothing doing; clear rib, 7⅜c asked cash or May, 7⅛c bid. Bacon dull and lower; 6½@6¾c; 8⅞@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,200 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley 1,000 bu; hogs, 2,100; cattle, 400.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 8.—COTTON—Quiet; 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Easier; family, $9.25@9.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; red, $1.90@2.10. Corn unsettled; weak; 50@53c. Oats in good demand at full prices; 50@55c. Rye quiet but firm; 98c@$1.00. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $15.50@15.75. Lard dull and nominal; steam, $9.90 asked; kettle, $10.50@11.00. Bulk meats unsettled and lower; 5¼c; 7½@7¾c. Bacon dull and drooping; 6@6¼c; 8¼@8½c; 8¾@9c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.08.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotably lower.

LINSEED OIL—68@71c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.84; No. 2, $1.74; June, $1.76¼; July, $1.75¼; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.59. Corn firm; No. 2, 53c; demand, No. 2, new, 55c. Oats less firm; No. 2, 44c; white, 47@50c. Rye quiet; lower; No. 1, 95c. Barley quiet but steady; No. 2 spring, 82c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 47c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal; wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Firmer, but not quotably higher.

GRAIN—Corn firmer; white, 55c; mixed, 54c. Rye steady; $1.00. Oats steady; white, 50c; mixed, 47c.

HAY—Fair demand; $9.00@12.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Bulk meats quite; shoulders, 5⅜c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 8¾c. Bacon quiet, 6⅞c; clear rib, 9c; hams, sugar-cured, 11¾c. Lard—All offerings taken at yesterday's prices.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.08.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady; high-mixed, 56c; mixed, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; shoulders, 5¾@6c; clear rib, 8c; hams unchanged. Lard quiet; prime steam, 10c; kettle, 10¾c.

HOGS—Steady; $5.10@5.25. Receipts, 600 head.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 8.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive, scarce, unsettled, and nominal. Corn quiet and lower; sales 10 cars No. 2 Toledo at 65c in store and on track; 5,000 bu sample Toledo at 62@63c in store. Oats neglected. Rye neglected.

CANAL-FREIGHTS—Corn, 6¾c to New York.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 8.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; demand moderate.

GRAIN—Corn firmly held; mixed and yellow, 72@73c. Oats quiet; No. 1 white, 68@70c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 63@64c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 56@57c; rejected, 49@52c.

HAY—Choice and fancy, $19.00@20.00; medium, $17.00@18.00; ordinary, $15.00@16.00.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—SUGAR—Dull and nominal.

CORN-MEAL—Held at $3.10.

HAY—Dull and nominal; ordinary, $14.00@15.00; prime, $16.00@17.00; choice, $19.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Dull and nominal; $16.00. Hams—Sugar-cured firmer; 10½@12c, as in size. Others unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 8.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 10¾c; sales 600 bales; receipts, 108; shipments, 405; stock, 37,000.

Others unchanged.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, May 8.—COTTON—Irregular; middling, 10⅝c; net receipts, 23 bales; sales, 386; coastwise, 12.

SAVANNAH, May 8.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10⅝c; net receipts, 178 bales; sales, 50.

CHARLESTON, May 8.—COTTON—Dull; nominal; middling, 10¾c; net receipts, 548 bales; sales, 100.

MOBILE, May 8.—COTTON—Weak; nominal; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 61 bales; sales, 200.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 12¾c.

PITTSBURG, May 8.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; crude, $2.35@2.37½ at Parker's; refined, 14½c Philadelphia delivery.

COURT REPORTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Noticing some communications in the newspapers of late in reference to our Legislature passing an act to provide for the employment of short-hand reporters in the law courts of this State who shall be paid from the funds of the County Treasuries, I feel like inquiring of the prime-movers of this scheme what equivalent they propose to render the people at large of this county for the money they expect to take out of the County Treasury, in case the bill becomes a law. Am I, a taxpayer of this county, to pay for the services rendered to my quarreling neighbor A or B who goes to law, and not to receive any benefit whatever myself from those services? No, sir; I do not propose to pay Mr. A's or B's lawyers' fees or reporters' fees, if my protest is of decisive effect.

A. H. BRAYTON.

A Nevada Game of Casino.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, writing from Tuscarora, Nev., April 20, says: "At 4 o'clock this morning Tuscarora witnessed its second 'shooting-match.' It appears that two men, John Hogan, the 'boss' gambler of the town, and a Texas chap, a late arrival here, whose name is Adams, were playing casino in Jack Woods' saloon on Wood street, the stakes being $2.50 a side for a game of twenty-one points. They commenced gambling early in the evening, and between games the Texan drank freely, which, no doubt, caused him to 'thirst for blood.' During the evening he frequently declared himself a 'Texas s—— of a ——, and a 'fighter from hell;' he also occasionally called his opponent vulgar names. Finally, in the middle of the last game, Adams bet Hogan $4 that he (Adams) would win the game. Hogan won the game, and Adams declared there was cheating,—an assertion that the former denied. Then Adams stepped from his chair on top of the card-table, and, drawing from his pocket a dangerous-looking six-shooter, he cried: 'I am chief of the human race, and a fighter straight from hell.' He brandished the pistol, while Hogan tried to induce him to be quiet and come down from the table. He did step down, and cocked his pistol at Hogan, who said: 'If that's your play, I'll call you;' then quickly pulling out a self-cocking revolver he fired two shots in rapid succession at the Texan, who rushed into the street crying: 'I'm shot all to pieces.' He did not return the fire, and upon examination it was found that the last shot took effect in the left shoulder close to the arm. His pistol was empty, and to all appearances had never been loaded. At the doctor's office his wound was pronounced a dangerous one. It is said of Jack Woods, the proprietor of the saloon, that at the time of the shooting he was asleep under a billiard-table. Tuscarora promises to be a 'lively' place this summer. No arrests. No jail."

THE COURTS.

An Interesting Decision Relative to Claims Against Duplex Firms.

The Creditors of the One Cannot Interfere with Those of the Other.

Judge Drummond Takes the Winston-Southwestern Case under Advisement.

A Lively Suit Between Two Partners, Who Charge Each Other with Fraud.

Bankruptcies, Judgments, Confessions, Divorces, Etc.

A decision was rendered yesterday morning in the case of Lesson Valentine vs. Francis Agnew and others, containing an interesting question of law. This was a bill filed by certain creditors of the firm of F. E. Canda & Co., car and bridge manufacturers, against certain creditors of the firm of H. R. Payson & Co., of this city, and the Sheriff of Cook County, to restrain the sale of F. E. Canda & Co.'s property under an execution against H. R. Payson & Co. The facts are substantially that F. E. Canda and H. R. Payson were copartners carrying on the business of car manufacturing in this city, and having debts and assets pertaining peculiarly to that business. The same individuals were also copartners in the construction of a railroad from East St. Louis to Cairo, doing business there under the firm-name of H. R. Payson & Co., and as such had creditors and assets pertaining peculiarly to that business. A judgment was recovered some time ago in Randolph County Circuit Court against H. R. Payson & Co. for a debt contracted by them in the due course of business as builders of the East St. Louis & Cairo Railroad, and execution was issued on such judgment to the Sheriff of this county, under which a levy was made on the property of F. E. Canda & Co. for the purpose of satisfying this execution. The complainant in the present case, being a creditor of F. E. Canda & Co., then filed a bill alleging that F. E. Canda & Co. were insolvent, that the property of the firm ought equitably to be applied as a trust fund to the payment of the debts of the firm of Canda & Co., and that the creditors of H. R. Payson ought not to be allowed any portion thereof until the creditors of F. E. Canda & Co. were paid.

The Judge held that although the two firms were composed of the same persons, yet that they constituted two separate firms, and the creditors of each firm were entitled in equity to a lien on the assets of the firm indebted to them for payment of their respective debts, and that the defendant in this case, a creditor of H. R. Payson & Co., had no right to levy on the assets of F. E. Canda & Co. in satisfaction of his debt, as against the creditors of F. E. Canda & Co.

THE CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The arguments on the demurrer to the bill in the case of Von Weil vs. F. H. Winston, George C. Campbell, and J. W. Downy were concluded yesterday before Judge Drummond. Mr. Small, on behalf of the complainants, opened the arguments. He claimed that a bondholder and stockholder might place themselves in this suit in the place of the Company, which really had no actual existence now, and was a myth, and might call on those who were indebted to the Company to pay the fund into court, to be applied by the Court in such manner as to it should seem equitable in payment of the bonds of Von Weil and the stock of Reynolds. That the Company could not be made party to this suit, as it was a non-resident, and the Court could not get jurisdiction of it.

Mr. B. C. Cook replied in behalf of Mr. Campbell. He said that no decree that could be rendered would be any protection to the defendants, if the decree was in their favor, or any bar to any suit on the same cause of action which the Company might bring. That it was impossible that Von Weil, a bondholder, could administer the effects of the Company to satisfy himself as a creditor, he not being a judgment-creditor, and not making the Company a party.

Second, that there was a manifest multifariousness in the bill, because Von Weil sought first to recover damages sustained by him for false representations alleged to have been made by Winston in his circular, which was a distinct ground of recovery; also to recover profits which had been made by some officers of the Company on contracts, as alleged in the bill. These claims were so diverse that they could not be joined in one bill. If he had sustained damages by reason of any misrepresentation made to him before his purchase of the bonds, those damages were not assets of the Company in any sense, and with them the complainant had nothing to do. It was an attempt to unite in the bill two distinct and dissimilar grounds of relief, one of which concerned one of the parties and the other concerned the other. Moreover, it was not shown that Campbell was responsible for the circular or had any knowledge of it.

Third, that the relief sought by Reynolds against Campbell could not be given for the reason that Reynolds did not represent the Southwestern Company, could not act in its stead, and had never requested the Company to bring the present suit.

Mr. Fuller followed, reviewing the arguments of Mr. Small, and closing on behalf of the defendants. The Judge then took the case under advisement.

A RACE FOR THE LEADERSHIP.

Joseph W. Taft and Frederick Schwamb have been for several years partners in the business of manufacturing and selling picture frames and moldings, their manufactory being on the southwest corner of Blackwell and Nineteenth streets. Last January they got into a quarrel, broke up, and yesterday they ran a race to see who should get into Court first and tell his side of the story, and Taft arrived a few moments in advance. The parties had been members of Taft, Schwamb & Co., and in January, 1876, they bought out H. G. Abbott, and went into business under the firm name of Taft & Schwamb. Taft put in, in money, and machinery, tools, etc., $33,665.35, and Schwamb contributed $23,432.39. The partnership was to be continued a year, each was to be allowed 10 per cent interest on the amount invested, and the profits and losses were then to be divided equally. The partnership was dissolved by limitation in January last, but no settlement has ever been made. Schwamb has repeatedly promised to buy Taft out or sell his own interest, but he has not as yet done so. Taft now offers to sell out at 65 per cent of the money he invested in the business, and he complains that Schwamb has frequently drawn out large sums of money in excess of his share, for which he has refused to give any account. He is in the habit of collecting and keeping all the money he could, and omitting to charge himself on the partnership books, and complainant thinks the deficiency so caused must amount to $3,000. The land on which the manufactory stands is owned by both, Taft having a two-thirds interest and Schwamb the remainder. It originally cost $13,000, but is not now worth nearly so much. The machinery and tools originally cost about $10,000, but are not now valued at more than $4,000 or $5,000, and are equally owned by both. The open accounts due the firm amount to $2,000, and the stock of lumber is worth $2,000. The firm debts secured by mortgage on the factory foot up $10,000, and unsecured debts to the amount of $8,000 more. The partnership assets will not pay its debts, and Schwamb has no other property or business but this. Taft, therefore, asked that his partner be compelled to account; that he be restrained from interfering with the partnership assets; and that a Receiver may be appointed to wind up the affairs.

The above is Taft's side of the story. Schwamb, in his bill against Taft, goes into more particulars. He states that he has no knowledge of bookkeeping, and has never given any attention to the firm's books, or the profits and losses. Some years ago, when Taft and one D. R. Crego were in partnership with him in the same business, an attempt at settlement was made, when they tried to prove that he had no share at all in the business and was in debt to it. He then filed a bill against them and obtained a decree in October last, after years of litigation, giving him a one-third interest. Taft then proposed to have the books balanced, to which Schwamb agreed. A bookkeeper was employed and an account stated, but Schwamb was not satisfied, and Taft had another paper drawn, which he finally induced Schwamb to sign, and which figured their interests at $33,665.35 and $23,432.39, respectively. Schwamb charges that he owned in 1867 a three-quarters interest in the business, which Taft, by superior finesse and dishonest manipulations of accounts, has reduced until it only appears to be a one-third share.

It is further charged that Taft has drawn on his account $14,000 during the past two years, while, during the past year, his profits only amounted to $1,031.35. That he has tried to "freeze out" complainant, and to reduce the profits of the business so that the latter would be willing to sell out for a small amount. The balance-sheet last January showed the firm assets to be worth $47,956.20, of which Taft claimed Schwamb only owned $21,161.84, and by his own admission the debts were not over $10,000. Schwamb also charges that Taft has illegally taken possession of the books and accounts of the firm; that he has changed the bank account to another bank, so that he (Schwamb) cannot draw on it, that he is receiving all the mail and all the money collected, and is likely to convert to his own use all the property of the firm. The business can be run to good advantage and at a profit by a capable man, and the property is worth $30,000 or $35,000. Schwamb therefore asks for an account, the appointment of a Receiver, and an injunction to prevent Taft from meddling with the firm affairs.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD.

Judge Drummond is engaged in hearing the foreclosure suit of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company against the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company. The suit is brought to foreclose a first mortgage for $5,000,000 and a second mortgage for $1,500,000 on the main consolidated line of the Indianapolis & Western Railroad, about 200 miles long, running from Indianapolis to Urbana, and also to foreclose a mortgage for $5,300,000 on the extension, as it is called, [illegible] miles in length, extending from Havana to Urbana, and thence to Decatur, Ill. Besides the main question at issue, there are numerous intervening claims which are to be argued, and the trial will occupy several days. For the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company appears Messrs. R. E. Williams, of Bloomington; J. C. Campbell, of Davenport; Parker & Wiley and J. Augustus Johnson, of New York. For the extention-mortgage bondholders, Messrs. Crawford & McConnell, of this city, and McDonald & Butler, of Indianapolis, and for the intervening claimants, ex-Judge Buskirk, of Indianapolis, ex-Judge Henry, of Illinois; ex-Judge Gallagher and C. W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, for the Receiver of the Company. The case belongs in Indianapolis, but is brought up here for the convenience of the Judge.

DIVORCES.

Sophia Hegeman filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Olof Hegeman, charging him with cruelty and drunkenness, and praying for a divorce.

Caristian Schneider charges that her husband, Henry Schneider, has been since her marriage in August, 1873, in a "beastly state of intoxication" the greater part of the time, and has neglected to support her, so that she has been compelled to work out. In March, 1875, he left her, and now she asks for a divorce for dereliction and drunkenness.

Della Onstolt finds reason to complain of her consort, J. H. Onstolt because he has been guilty of cruelty and adultery, and she asks for the usual relief.

Lastly, Jennie wants to get rid of Joseph W. Fawcett because he abused her. She states she was married in June, 1872, but was obliged to leave her husband because he treated her so cruelly, refusing to provide for her, so that she was turned out of her boarding-house. She then came to Chicago, whence she wrote him, asking for money. He replied that he was coming here, but he has not done so, nor has he furnished her any mony, and she charges him with desertion and cruelty.

Judge Moore yesterday granted decrees of divorce to Mary Hinkley from James B. Hinkley, cause, adultery; to Frank J. Hageman from Lillian M. Hageman on account of her desertion; and to Annie A. Downie from Thomas R. Downie, cause, cruelty.

ITEMS.

Friday next will be the last day of service to the May term of the Circuit Court.

To-day is default day in the Superior Court, and to-morrow will be default day in the Federal Courts.

Judge Williams yesterday called 250 cases on the common-law docket, and dismissed 122. He will continue every day 250 cases a day until he reaches 3,000.

Judge Moore will give a decision this morning in the National-Bank tax cases.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Philip Goldman filed a bill against Almon Kidder, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Adolph Kleinert, asking for an accounting. Complainant in December, 1876, recovered a judgment for $5,404.59 against Kleinert, and he now wants an account and an injunction to prevent the sale by the Assignee of the remainder of the bankrupt's stock of boots and shoes in his hands.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

An involuntary petition was filed yesterday against Avery W. Thatcher, a harness-maker of Gardner, Grundy County, by Nancy A. Wilson, administratrix of the estate of John S. Wilson, who claims $664.87. It is claimed that Thatcher, on the 23d of April, secreted his horse, buggy, and harness to prevent it being taken on legal process; that on the 18th of April he confessed a judgment in favor of A. R. Harder, and another in favor of John Allison, with intent to give them a preference. The debtor's property, worth $600, was seized under the Allison judgment by the Sheriff, and is advertised to be sold Friday night. A rule to show cause May 19 was issued, and also an injunction to prevent the proposed sale by Allison or the Sheriff.

Gurdon P. Randall, an architect and late of the firm of Randall & Millard, filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His preferred debts amount to $307.11, the secured are $14,536.25, covered by securities valued at $25,000, and the unsecured amount to $3,186.73. The assets consist of real estate valued at $25,000 but incumbered for $14,536.25; a judgment for $800 against the Metropolitan College of Illinois; half interest in open accounts due the firm of Randall & Millard to the amount of $425, and twenty-four shares of the stock of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Chicago, par value $2,400. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

Joseph G. Williamson, of this city, also went into bankruptcy. His liabilities, all unsecured, are $14,562, and he has no assets. Reference to Register Hibbard.

A discharge was issued to Henry J. Goodrich.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee of James H. Morris, with authority to take possession of the assets.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Solomon Snow.

An Assignee will be chosen for S. S. Bailey at 10 a. m. to-day.

The composition meeting in the case of Goldschmidt, Stein & Co. is set for 10 a. m.

The final dividend meeting of Nelson Bros. & Barhydt will be held at 2 p. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce began a suit for $2,500 yesterday against Charles F. Pierce and Thomas Morrison.

Thomas O'Brien commenced an action in trespass against P. K. Ryan, laying damages at $10,000.

Louis Michelowsky filed a petition to change his name to Louis Mitchell.

H. Hirsch & Co. sued B. P. Clarke for $1,000.

Sprague, Warner & Co. brought suit for $1,000 against G. S. French.

Lewis H. Johnson, for the use of Elizabeth Larsen, sued Patrick Smith to recover $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

William Wernecke filed a bill against Philippine Schmutz and August M. Schmutz in their own and as executors of Martin Schmutz, deceased, Albert K., Maria L., and Anna B. Schmutz, to foreclose a mortgage for $2,000 on the N. ½ of Lot 13, Block 2, in Bushnell's Addition to Chicago.

Charles J. Kaney commenced a suit in trespass against Thomas Barrett, A. C. Arch, and Francis Campbell, to recover $10,000 damages.

Emil and Emilie Jaunings, of 517 Larrabee street, filed a petition to adopt Alfred Pascal, an orphan, 14 years of age. A decree was granted as asked.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Mathias Mitten, letters were granted to Anna Mitten under bond for $20,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

August Sick, vagrant, was given three months House of Correction.

W. F. Piper pleaded guilty to obtaining money under false pretenses, and was remanded.

Thomas Burnett pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

Andrew White pleaded guilty to robbery and was remanded.

John Saunders pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Foreclosure suit against the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business.
JUDGE GARY—30, 32, 34, 35, and 37 to 52, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—385 to 391, 393 to 405, inclusive. No. 381, Hanson vs. City, on trial.
JUDGE MOORE—Decision in the City National Bank cases. Also calendar Nos. 10, 11, 12. No case on trial.
JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 6,291, Heaps vs. Bean, and calendar Nos. 591 to 600, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—621 to 657, inclusive, except 623, 629, 638, 641, 644, 645, 647, and 651. No. 619, Reynolds vs. Ludwig, on trial.
JUDGE FARWELL—No call. Set case 1,605, Dunn vs. Flaherty, on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—Call of the common law docket from 9 to 10 a. m., beginning at No. 501. The remainder of the day the Walker cases.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT CONFESSIONS—James Otis vs. Dennis Fitzgerald, $171.50.—Charles Koier et al. vs. George and Georgiana Verreault, $70.20.

JUDGE GARY—W. F. McLaren & Co. vs. George W. Adams and Charles F. Renne, $1,843.75.—D. F. Fast vs. Francis A. McCormick, $277.60.—D. Ambrose Davis vs. Amelia M. Kent, $414.22.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Phœbe R. Mills vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company, verdict $7,000, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Johanna Ohlesen vs. Harry Morgan, verdict $25.

THE SAGINAW LUMBER REGION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 8.—The stage of water on all of the streams in this section of the State has been much lower than usual this spring, seriously retarding the rafting of logs. On the Cass, Flint, and Salt Rivers the total product will reach the mills; but on the other streams, from 10 to 15 per cent of the logs will be hung-up, unless continued and heavy rains should ensue,—a contingency hardly looked for at this season of the year. Owing to the low water, the cost of rafting is increased 50 cents per 1,000 feet. In reference to the supply of logs for the current year, I submit a comparative statement of the logs rafted out of the several streams in previous years. For 1875 and 1876 the figures are official, taken from the reports of the boom companies. The figures for 1877 are estimates on the basis of logs banked. Of course the amount of logs run out will depend on the condition of the water and other circumstances:

	1875. Feet.	1876. Feet.	1877. Feet.
Tittabawassee	309,908,517	341,000,000	300,000,000
Cass	56,003,470	18,000,000	21,000,000
Bad	41,854,894	36,000,000	29,125,000
Rifle	91,128,200	61,000,000	70,000,000
Au Gres	16,948,620	47,229,472	60,000,000
Kawkawlin	19,000,000	22,500,000	27,000,000
Au Sable	50,000,000	47,150,000	65,000,000
Total	584,843,701	572,229,472	522,125,000

The quantity of logs run out of these streams in 1874 was 589,225,404 feet, against 680,979,461 in 1873. While the estimate for 1877 is a good liberal one, although falling short of the last five years, it is safe to assume that from 5 to 10 per cent will be left back.

The season of operations for the mills will be very short, but few of them having commenced operations as yet.

The lumber-market has not exhibited the activity this season that manufacturers desire,—the demand being light and purchases being mostly confined to small lots. Within the past week about 15,000,000 feet have been sold,—prices varying, according to quality, from $5 to $5.50 for culls, $10 to $11 for common, and $28 to $33 for uppers.

For unskilled labor in the mills the prevailing price paid is $1.25 per day,—about 25 per cent below that paid last year, while the high price of provisions has largely increased the cost of living.

NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Custom-House investigation continued to-day. Osborn, of the Bonded-Warehouse Department, testified that, in his opinion, Division No. 10 could be merged into No. 3, thereby saving about $12,000 to $15,000 a year, and getting the work done more efficiently. His department he thought could be run with seven clerks less than at present. The office of Superintendent of Warehouses is unnecessary, and ought to be abolished. He heard and believed that clerks received illegal fees for entries, particularly clerks in the rotunda, but he had no proof of it.

THE CITY-HALL.

A Move Soon to Be Made to Begin Work upon It.

Money on Hand and at Present Available—Where More Will Come From.

Difficulties in the Way of the Measure—Borrowing for Sewers.

It is probable that within a couple of weeks the question of beginning the construction of the city's half of the Court-House will come up in the Council. Among the inciting causes of this are the progress which the county's half is making, and the constant pressure of the property-holders around the Court-House Square, and the contracting interest, which represents a vast amount of unemployed labor. In addition to all these is the fact that there is at present in the City Treasury $162,000 which belongs to the Public Building Fund.

The city got, in 1871, from the State, on account of the money expended in making the deep cut of the canal, the sum of $639,136, to be used in the re-erection of public buildings. Owing to the inability of the City Administration to collect taxes, etc., this amount has all been expended, or rather has been borrowed by different funds and expended on their account. Gradually, as the back taxes are collected, the amount thus borrowed from the Public-Building Fund is being replaced. Towards the close of last year there was 146,000 to the credit of this fund, and collections made since then have swelled it to $160,000.

The passage of the bill for the collection of the back-taxes of 1873 and 1874 will most probably bring in money enough during the summer months to add $100,000 to this particular fund. There being this much money in the Treasury for this purpose, several Aldermen have expressed themselves as in favor of beginning at once with the construction of the city's part of the Court-House building, and going on with the work until that amount ($160,000), and any additional sums coming in during the year, shall have been used. It is calculated that, by avoiding the extravagance and waste which have characterized the County Commissioners in their work, the city's portion can be erected from the Public Building Fund, and from amounts received from the sale of city property, without its being necessary to levy a tax on the people for the purpose.

THERE ARE DIFFICULTIES

in the way of doing much this summer, however. The first of these is the peculiar position in which the Council finds itself as regards plans and an architect. In August of 1875 Mr. Thomas Tilley was elected architect for the second time, and claims to be architect by virtue of that election. He has also at various times claimed to be architect by virtue of his first election, and has insisted that the "Eureka" plan once adopted, could not be set aside. It is yet to be seen whether Mr. Tilley will suit the present Council.

In the early part of last year, after many conferences between committees, the Council adopted a compromise plan for the erection of the Court-House building, taking Egan's plans for the interior and Tilley's, somewhat modified, for the exterior. But since that time Egan's plans have been changed and the Council's action of last year in adopting plans will have to be reconsidered, provided the Aldermen wish to put up a structure which shall harmonize, architecturally speaking, with the county's portion. It is also to be settled whether there shall be any piling for the foundations of the city's part of the building. Egan thought it was necessary and put piles in. Tilley thought them unnecessary, and rather advised against them. The only piling which has been done on the city's ground is for the city's half of the dome. This work the county did in order to avoid the settling which would ensue were piles to be driven there at a later day, after its walls were up. It is yet to be decided, also, whether the Council will consent to share in the expense of Egan's dome, and whether it will not rather cut loose entirely from the county building, and put up a structure of its own unconnected with the county's, and differing from it perhaps materially in its architectural features. So great is the distrust at present entertained by the majority of the Council for the ruling faction in the County Board that the Aldermen will have nothing to do with it, looking with disfavor upon any proposition to unite with it, and are rather inclined, if it were feasible, to put up a substantial wall between the two buildings so as to keep certain of the County Commissioners from ever getting over into the city's premises.

ANOTHER QUESTION

is in regard to the money which is now in the Treasury. The problem is just here: There is at present about $920,000 in the Treasury. Of that amount, if it were pro-rated among the different funds, $160,000 belongs to the Building Fund. But the Comptroller is opposed to, or rather looks with disfavor upon, a proposition to put this into a City-Hall basement, on the ground that he will need it for current expenses before three months have elapsed. He says that to pay the school teachers, policemen, firemen, City-Hall employes, and other current expenses of the municipality, and to meet certificates of indebtedness as they fall due, will take all the money now in the Treasury, and all which will be apt to come in before the collection of the taxes of 1877 is begun. He believes that it would be better to use this Court-House money to pay running expenses than to borrow funds at 6 per cent for this purpose. It is not improbable, however, that a majority of the Finance Committee will be of a different belief, and will recommend, if the matter should come before them for an opinion, that the Public Building Fund, or that portion of it which is available, be used at once for its legitimate purpose.

THERE IS, HOWEVER, STILL ANOTHER DIFFICULTY,

and that's a more serious one. There was introduced by Ald. Cullerton at the last meeting of the Council a resolution directing the city authorities to borrow $200,000 on this year's tax levy, for the purpose of commencing at once the construction of the sewers for which provision was made in the appropriation bill passed month before last. Under ordinary circumstances, the money which is to build these sewers would be collected commencing in December of this year and ending some time in the spring of 1878. It is now proposed to borrow that money about a year in advance of the time when it would be collected, and build this year those sewers, which would not otherwise be constructed until next year. This move is made by Aldermen who crept into the Council through sewers,—in whose hands a sewer is nothing but a political engine by which they hope to continue in place. They have no regard for the interests of the municipality as a whole, but simply want to incur debts for the purpose of gaining popularity in their own special section. The proposition was referred to the Finance Committee, whence it will probably be returned with an unfavorable report. It is believed to be the policy of the Aldermen composing this Committee to first finish those works which have already been contracted for, and which are to be paid for out of the taxes of 1876 and prior years. They are not inclined to continue the old policy of being perpetually in debt, and perpetually borrowing for the purpose of doing something which can be as well done the following year.

There is also a proposition to anticipate the school appropriation for the purpose of erecting a school on the West Side, and a similar proposition will come along from the North Side. And it is not impossible that the friends of the sewers and the schools may unite together and form a combination strong enough to carry these measures through, and thus direct the borrowing of about $300,000. If this were to succeed, it would doubtless conflict to a certain degree with the immediate commencement of the construction of the city's wing of the Court-House. Whether it will be successful cannot be known, however, for two or three weeks to come.

If this measure does not succeed, the friends of the immediate commencement of work upon the Court-House can rely with some confidence on the fact that there is in the Treasury $160,000 with which to begin operations; that more will come in during the year; that a certain sum will be received from the sale of city property; that the municipality is able to borrow all it wants at 6 per cent; that the price of labor and material is low; and that the honesty of those at present controlling municipal affairs is such as to inspire the people with the fullest faith and confidence in whatever they may undertake.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met in the Village-Hall yesterday afternoon, all members present.

The Drainage Committee reported that the contractor had completed the Greenwood avenue sewer, and recommended payment for same.

Col. Raynor made a motion instructing the Village Accountant to furnish to the Committee on Licenses a full list of saloon-licenses now in force, giving name and place of business of the proprietor, the amount of fee paid, and the date when the licenses expire.

A motion was made by Col. Raynor instructing the Sergeant of Police to furnish a list of all places in the village where liquors are sold, giving the names of keepers and specifying the names of those places which have required police attention on account of disorderly conduct.

Jacob Bremer and others petitioned that the services of the policeman at Irondale be dispensed with, and that his salary be expended on the improvement of streets. Referred to the Police Committee.

W. H. Prudy's resignation as Superintendent of the Hyde Park and Lake Water-Works was received and accepted.

Col. Raynor presented a motion, which was adopted, that the Attorney be instructed to furnish to the Committee on Drainage a list of all the drainage work ordered by the Board and not yet finished; also a list of such work now in progress.

On motion of Col. Raynor, Daniel Healy's contract to build ten culverts on Seventy-sixth street, from Stoney Island avenue to Cottage Grove avenue, at $48 each, was accepted.

A resolution was offered by Trustee Farrell making P. F. Ryan Captain of Police.

A resolution appointing Michael J. McCormick Constable at South Chicago, offered by Trustee Clark, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Trustee Raynor presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the pay of the Captain of Police shall be $90 per month, which amount shall include all compensation for transportation, and that the pay of each regular policeman shall be $60 per month, and that the Captain and policemen shall each furnish his own uniform.

This reduces the pay of the Captain $8 per month, while it cuts the patrolmen $15.

Trustee Clark moved that the Board proceed to ballot for the Village Engineer, who should perform the duties of Engineer-Superintendent of Public Works and such other duties as the Board might from time to time require of him. The motion was adopted. A ballot was taken which gave C. McLennan five votes, George W. Waite one vote.

On motion of Col. Raynor the regular meetings of the Board will be held in future on Monday afternoon at half past 3.

Trustee Mitchell, the Water Commissioner, was authorized to act as Superintendent of the Water Works for Hyde Park until the Board can make an appointment.

The Board then adjourned.

BLUE ISLAND.

The Board of Trustees met Monday. Present, the President and Trustees McClaughry, Thoening, Klein, Lusson, and Huntington.

Bills and salaries to the amount of $170.85 for the month of April were approved and ordered paid.

H. Schmidt, Treasurer, reported balance on hand May 1, $3,155.02.

A communication was received from the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings in regard to purchasing real estate for the use of the village. On motion, referred to proper committee.

The proposition of John Engelhart to rent a room to the Trustees in which to hold their meetings at $12 per year was referred to a committee.

On motion, adjourned to regular meeting Monday, June 4.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; prop Skylark, St. Joe, sundries; prop V. H. Ketchum, Bay City, salt; schr J. H. Rutter, Bay City, salt: prop Abercorn, Caseville, lumber; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries: prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries: schr Porter, Buffalo, coal; schr Reciprocity, Menominee, posts; schr Industry, Ahnapee, posts; schr S. J. Luff, Ford River, posts; schr Lillie Pratt, Maonistique, lumber; schr J. P. Ward, Greenbush Pier, wood; bark Arabia, Kingston, stone ballast; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr Otter, Ludington, wood; schr D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, coal; schr Kingfisher, Alpena, posts; schr F. Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber; schr F. M. Gifford, Erie, coal; schr M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber; schr M. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber; schr L. Bates, White Lake, lumber; schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber; schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber; schr O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber; schr Arctic, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Regulator, White Lake, lumber; schr G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber; schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber; schr H. C. Albrecht, Manistee, lumber; schr Barbarian, Ludington, lumber; scow Ahnapee, Muskegon, lumber; scow Anna Tomine, White Lake, lumber; scow Mermaid, Grand Haven, lumber; scow D. R. Holt, Grand Haven, wood; scow J. F. Bruce, Menominee, pig-iron; schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber; schr Evening Star, Millecoca Bay, lumber; schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber; schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, schr F. Dester, Manistee, lumber; prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Prop Trader, Grand Haven, sundries; schr Four Brothers, Holland, sundries; prop Newburgh, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu rye; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; schr P. Hannah, Egg Harbor, 50 bu oats, 5 brls flour, 3 brls pork, and sundries; schr J. O. Moss, Sleeping Bear, 5 brls flour, 1 brl pork, and sundries; schr South Side, Rowley Bay, 5 brls flour, 1 ton hay, and sundries; schr S. L. Mather, Buffalo, 34,526 bu corn; schr Ebenezer, Beaver Harbor, 500 bu oats, 100 brls flour, 10 brls beef, 10 brls pork, 500 lbs smoked meats, and sundries; schr Bertie Calkins, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat; schr Mary Liderey, South Haven, 20 bu wheat, 2 brls flour, and sundries; prop Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, 170 bu wheat, and sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 38 brls pork, and sundries; stmr Corona, St. Joe, 10 brls apples, and sundries; schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin, 10 brls beef, 200 lbs butter, and sundries; prop Philadelphia, Erie, 200 brls flour, and sundries; prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 30,000 bu corn, 461 brls flour, 185 brls pork, 55 tcs lard, and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 40 bu corn, and sundries; prop Skylark, St. Joe, 100 bu corn, 11 brls flour, and sundries; schr Mary Helen, White Lake, 25 brls flour and sundries.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO—Freights were quiet. Room was taken for 6,000 bu wheat, 40,000 bu corn, and 53,000 bu oats. To Sarnia, prop Caldwell, corn; to Ogdensburg, prop Nashua, wheat and corn; to Buffalo, props Blanchard and Portage, corn and oats,—all through rate.

MILWAUKEE—Grain freights lifeless.

BAY CITY—Charters include: Steam-barge Tempest and barge Dayton, lumber to Cleveland; barges Brainard and Sylvia Morton, lumber to Toledo, all at $1.50. Steam-barge Birckhead and barge Gebhart, lumber to Buffalo; barge Troy, to Erie, and barge Ketchum, to Tonawanda, all at $1.75.

DETROIT—Charters include: Schr Eagle Wing, with 700,000 hoops on deck, Bay City to Oswego, at 65c on rail; prop Mary Mills, lumber, Alpena to Detroit, at $1.25 per m on rail; scow Elvina, cedar, Middle Island to Detroit, at $1.12½ on rail.

TOLEDO—Schr Ap Grover, staves to Buffalo $6 for pipe; $4 for West Indies; schrs Hoboken and J. Maria Scott, coal from Cleveland to Chicago at 50c per ton.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—Schr Scotia struck on Lime Kiln, and the telegraph says the Auchendoff, of Cleveland, is leaking.

Schrs Reed, Case, and Clara Parker take coal to Chicago at 40c.

Schr John Kelderhouse loads coal at Erie for Chicago at 50c.

The arrivals are, from Chicago: C. Wilson, John Kelderhouse, Reed, Case, Stearn, Superior and consort, Shawnee; from Sheboygan, schrs L. W. Perry and Kate L. Bruce.

The Erie Canal opened to-day. The clearances were 66,600 bu corn and 14,000 bu malt.

The Buffalo Board of Trade to-day appointed a committee to meet a committee from New York at Albany, on Thursday, to labor with the Canal Board for a reduction of tolls on grain 50 per cent; also in favor of the adoption of the concurrent resolutions passed in the Legislature to-day authorizing pork, beef, cotton, etc., to be toll free. The Buffalo Tug Association are at work to-day.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 8—9 p. m.—Down—Props Commodore, City of Toledo; schrs David Vance, Charles Luling, Nevada, M. L. Wilcox, J. D. Sawyer, Guide, Pfister, Loveland, Chandler J. Wells, Myosotis, John O'Neil, Typo, Red, White and Blue.

The blockade still continues at St. Clair Flats, and is seemingly growing worse. Lake Huron is once more jammed with ice, which reaches from the mouth of the river to Lexington, twenty-two miles.

WIND—Northeast, fresh; weather cloudy.

SUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 8.—The schr Francis Berriman, Capt. Morris, bound from Milwaukee to Buffalo, with 42,000 bu of wheat, was struck by the steam barge Rust, and sunk in deep water near East Tawas. Two men were drowned. The others escaped. The Berriman was owned by J. C. Van Scoter, of Erie, Capt. Berriman, and Parsons & Humble, of Buffalo. She was valued at $35,000. Insured for two-thirds of her value. The Rust was bound from Cleveland to Duluth with coal.

ERIE CANAL.

ALBANY, May 8.—The Assembly has adopted a concurrent resolution agreeing with the Canal Board in the abolition of tolls on furs and peltries, pork, beef, bacon, lard, tallow, oil, wool, cornmeal, dried fruits, cotton, manufactured tobacco, hemp clover and grass-seed, hops, domestic spirits, leather, bar and pig lead, coffee, live cattle, hogs, sheep, domestic woolens, and domestic cotton.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 8.—Arrived, props Havana, D. M. Wilson, V. Swain, Sparta; schrs Frank Perew, A. C. Maxwell, Helena, Geneva, Sumatra. Passed down last night, stmr Craig.

SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 8.—The shipments from Saginaw River yesterday aggregated 6,057,000 feet lumber; 14,000 cubic feet oak timber; 600 tons salt in bulk and 13,989 barrels of salt.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, May 8.—Fifteen vessels arrived to-day. A large number are reported below.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bark Arabin arrived here yesterday morning from Kingston, Ont. The Captain produced his clearances at the Custom-House, and was asked for his clearances from Cheboygan, and, not having it, he was taken before the Collector and fined $20. The Captain pleaded in excuse that when passing Cheboygan the weather was stormy, and he could not get in without endangering his vessel and the lives of his men. The Collector, although sympathizing with the mariner, said the law was inexorable, and hence imposed the penalty....Mr. Hiram H. Smith, owner of the schr Sasco, states that his vessel has been libeled at Cleveland, and requests all persons having claims against her to file them forthwith, as she is to be disposed of at Marshal's sale....The schr Lyman Davis was docked yesterday morning by Miller Brothers....The V. H. Ketchum with her consort, the barge Rutter, arrived yesterday from below....A collision occurred yesterday in the North Branch, the prop Nashua collided with the canal-boat G. L. Booth. The Booth was struck amidships, and had some nuts started, for which she will have to be docked....The schr Porter has arrived from Erie....The schr Duncan City, from Duncan City, arrived here in a leaky condition....Capt. Cornell, of the stmr Marine City, reports a large fleet bound down on Lake Huron....The Chicago grain-fleet has reached these waters. Now there will be a harvest for river-tugs....The little prop Trader was fined $50 yesterday for going out without a clearance....Great dissatisfaction is manifested at Buffalo in relation to the action of the State Canal Board in fixing the rates at last year's figures....The steam-barge Ohio struck heavily on Lime-Kiln Crossing on her way down....The schr Levi Rawson was sold at Buffalo on Saturday for $4,000. There are mortgages and admiralty claims against the vessel for over $13,000....The prop Annie Louise Craig, which wintered at Duluth, was to start on her way down the lakes on Thursday last, but nothing has been heard from her as yet....A Buffalo dispatch says that the sailors at that port struck on Saturday for $1.50 per day, though several schooners which left in the morning engaged at $1 only. The strikers are firm, but owners have refused to accede to their terms, except those of the Homer, who are reported as paying the advance asked. The Homer takes coal from Erie for Chicago.

TEMPERANCE.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The twelfth annual meeting of the National Temperance Society and Publication House was held this afternoon. William E. Dodge was elected President for the ensuing year, and a long list of Vice-Presidents, among them the following: Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard; Schuyler Colfax; E. J. Morris, Ohio; Dr. J. J. Bradford, Kentucky; Bishop Kavanagh, Kentucky; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Missouri; the Rev. R. L. Stanton, Ohio; E. S. Wells, Illinois; the Rev. J. M. Walden, D. D., Ohio; S. D. Hastings, Wisconsin; Hiram Price, Iowa; D. D. Pratt, Indiana; Col. Joan W. Ray, Indiana; James Monroe, Ohio; Prof. Lemuel Moss, Illinois; Thomas Hornbrook, West Virginia; the Rev. S. K. Leavitt, Ohio; J. B. Merwin, Missouri; the Rev. K. Brooks, Michigan; and Col. J. J. Dickman, Kentucky.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with especial satisfaction the late decision of the Court of Appeals, which renders the illegal retail traffic in intoxicating liquors in all saloons and tippling-shops throughout the Empire State other than inns, taverns, and hotels, duly provided with accommodations for travelers, and for the sale of ale and beer as authorized by law; and we earnestly urge the Legislature to give no additional facilities to a traffic fraught with so much injury to the public welfare, and which ought therefore to be wholly abolished.

Resolved, That the National Temperance Society hereby calls upon officials duly empowered and charged with the duty of administering the Excise law to see that its restrictive and prohibitory provisions are fully and promptly enforced; that, in the performance of this duty, all good citizens are exhorted to extend to them a hearty co-operation, and that the Board of Managers be requested to appoint a standing committee to co-operate by such methods as they may approve with the legal authorities in the suppression of the illegal traffic in intoxicating beverages.

THE LICK ESTATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The settlement of the Lick trust has developed a new phase of difficulty. At a meeting of the Society of California Pioneers last evening a resolution adopted by the Directors was read, to the effect that the Board would consent to the payment of $385,000 to John H. Lick in addition to the sum given to him by the late James Lick, providing that all Societies sharing the bounty of the deceased philanthropist should bear their proportion of the expense. These other Societies had been led to believe that the $385,000 was to come out of the residue set apart to be divided equally between the Academy of Sciences and Pioneers, and had filed their answers consenting to payment on that hypothesis. Trustees of the Lick estate expect the residuary legatees to accept that idea, and to come to-day into court so that the whole matter can be closed up.

Residuary legatees of the Societies, however, now refuse to consent that all the money required for settlement should come out of their purses exclusively. Whether the other Societies will consent to pay a deduction of 14 per cent (that is the amount needed) of the specific bequests given to them is the question to be settled hereafter. There may be trouble and litigation in the estate yet.

CATTLE FOR ENGLAND.

MONTREAL, May 8.—The steamship Phenician sails to-morrow with ten car-loads of cattle for England.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Indian Commissioners to-day opened bids for Indian supplies. Over 300 were put in for food, clothing, tools, etc. The bids this year exceed those of last about 100.

TRIBUNE BUILDING DIRECTORY.

Rooms.	Occupants.
1.	CHARTER OAK LIFE (Loan Dep't.)
2.	TO RENT.
3.	GUSTIN & WALLACE. J. T. DALE.
4.	DUEBER WATCH-CASE MAN'F'G CO.
5.	TO RENT.
6.	TO RENT.
7.	HENRY LUEBKER
8.	WM. C. DOW. A. J. BROWN. W. ROBBINS.
9.	WRIGHT & TYRRELL.
10	CHARTER OAK LIFE (Insurance Dep't.)
11-13.	FAIRCHILD & BLACKMAN.
14-15.	JAMES MORGAN. R. W. BRIDGE.
16.	HENRY E. SEELYE. W. D. COOPER
17.	M. D. HARDIN.
18.	TO RENT.
19.	A. T. EWING. H. A. GARDNER
20-21.	D. K. PEARSONS & CO.
22.	ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
23.	EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
24.	MANAGING EDITOR.
25.	ASSOCIATE EDITORS.
26.	L. C. EARLE.
27.	W. J. BARNEY & CO.
28.	WILLIAM BROSS.
29.	H. F. NORCROSS. J. A. McELDOWNEY.
30.	REDPATH LYCEUM BUREAU.
31.	COMMERCIAL EDITOR.
32.	W. W. DEXTER.
33.	GEO. L. THATCHER. A. F. STEVENSON.
35.	NIGHT EDITOR.
36.	CITY EDITOR.

Offices in the Building to rent by W. C. DOW, Room 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—AIMEE.

The Fashionable Event of the Season!

AIMEE!

QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE, with her magnificent French Opera Bouffe Company of 80 Artists.
A change of opera nightly.
SPECIAL AIMEE PERFORMANCE SUNDAY NIGHT.
To-night, only night of Lecocq's popular work,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Aimee as CLAIRETTE.
To-morrow night, a new opera. First and only complete production of Herve's last and most successful work—LA BELLE POULE—Aimee as POULETTE.
Friday, only time of Offenbach's merriest work, LA VIE PARISIENNE, in which Aimee sings a German and Spanish song.
Saturday Afternoon—AT REDUCED PRICES—Only Matinee of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, in which Aimee sings her world-renowned English song and dance, "Pretty as a Picture."
Saturday evening, May 12, and Sunday evening, May 13, first and only productions, at an expense of thousands of dollars, of Lecocq's last and greatest success, LA PETITE MARIEE, with entirely new costumes, properties, accessories, and an extraordinary cast, including Aimee as GRAZIELLA.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF W. S. GILBERT'S

Dramatic Gem, SWEETHEARTS. Mr. E. F. Thorne and Miss Laura Don as the SWEETHEARTS. | And his Exquisite Comedy TOM COBB, introducing the mirth-inspiring EFFINGHAM FAMILY.

Every Evening during the week and Saturday Matinee.
Next Week—The Great Emotional Artist, ROSE EYTINGE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7, Every evening during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE, The Dramatic Gem,

SWEETHEARTS!

And the exquisite comedy

TOM COBB!

Introducing the laugh-inspiring EFFINGHAM FAMILY.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

MATINEE TO-DAY. | Last Week of the Season.

An Entire New Olio, embracing all branches of the Amusement World. The Great French Sensation, the

VENDETTA.

Sunday, Grand Testimonial to Manager Tony Denier.

ATHENÆUM DAY-SCHOOL.

Summer Term Begins May 14.

Children's Class in French, May 15.

MUSEUM.

ONE WEEK MORE

DEN THOMPSON!

JOSHUA WHITCOMB. Crowded houses. Splendid bill. New olio. Burt Clark, Hugh Fay. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Sunday evening—DEN THOMPSON.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

WHEN BUYING SOAP —ASK FOR— PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Mottled German. There is None Better, OR MORE ECONOMICAL FOR FAMILY USE.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

[ORIGINAL.]

BEAUTY: OR, THE Secret of a Fair Face

A Romance of Reality—The Devices of the Queens of Society—How Plain Features are Made Attractive, and the Blemishes of Nature are Hidden by the Witchery of Art—An Interesting Revelation.

In our climate, and owing to American modes of life, not one woman possesses that best boon of nature—a fair complexion; a gift without which there can be no real beauty.

There is no use of repining, because it is so. The sensible thing, under the circumstances, is to see how the defect may be overcome.

Clearly, in this matter, Art must be called upon to supply what Nature has denied.

Does a fair reader ask, How?

To reveal that very secret is the purpose of this article.

"What can't be cured need not be endured," in this case. An adroit chemist, named Hagan, has provided an infallible means of making the plainest face radiant, and of overcoming all the defects which, without his invention, often make life a long martyrdom to ladies of society. Mr. Hagan's

Magnolia Balm

Is certainly one of the most marvelous and useful products of modern science. The united testimony of thousands of ladies reveals the fact that the MAGNOLIA BALM is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan, with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity, and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who value personal attractions, and who hope to make themselves attractive to the lords of creation, can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM; and we know of no other way, if they require any kind of cosmetic at all, in which they can be certain of it. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

GOOD GOOD NEWS NEWS NEWS FOR THE BALD BALD BALD AND GRAY GRAY GRAY GRAY

Beware of sticky, filthy, muddy compounds, in covered or opaque bottles, called Hair "Restorers," etc. They only paint and daub the hair for the time; and they are poisons likely to breed paralysis and brain diseases.

Turn from them with loathing, and treat your hair with the pure, clean restorative,—LYON'S KATHAIRON. This reliable old preparation does not paint the hair and finally destroy it, but brings it back to new life by nature's own process. The Kathairon costs only 50 cents for a large bottle.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE PERMANENT

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Main Building, Centennial Grounds,

Will be open on and after May 10, 1877, with a well-classified arrangement of exhibits, so displayed as to facilitate the advantageous inspection and study of them.

ORES AND MINERALS, GLASS AND CERAMICS, ARTISTIC FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, MANUFACTURING PROCESSES, AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

Special collections of EDUCATIONAL APPLIANCES, PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, ENGINEERING MODELS, and innumerable articles showing the FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS, THE DECORATIVE AND THE USEFUL.

In a few words, twenty acres of selected natural or industrial products, representing the skillful achievements of mankind in ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A grand Music-Stand, occupying the north end of the main transept, has seats for a chorus of twenty-five hundred persons, and Organ or other CONCERTS will be given afternoons and evenings. The Grand Diorama of WASHINGTON AT YORKTOWN is shown without extra charge, also a life-like tableau of the signing of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION IS 25 CENTS.

The visitor may, without extra charge, visit the Industrial Art Museum in Memorial Hall, Horticultural Hall, and the Botanical Garden, returning (without further payment) to the Permanent Exhibition.

All desirable conveniences have been provided in the way of waiting-rooms, baggage-rooms, lunch-counter, and dining-room in the Department of Public Comfort. The best place for excursion parties to be found in America.

D. TORREY, General Agent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, 52 Wall-st,

NEW YORK, April 26, 1877.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Thursday, the 7th of June next, at 1 p. m.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, May 5, and open on Monday, June 11 next.

Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, Room 2 Dickey Building, No. 40 Dearborn-st., in the city of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 6, A. D. 1877.

E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Co.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, April 24, 1877.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HUGH RIDDLE, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PUTS AND CALLS.

$50. $100. $200. $500. $1,000 —ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make desirable investments in Stocks, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stock bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

OIL STOVES.

FLORENCE OIL STOVE

Manf'd. by Florence Machine Co. Florence, Mass.

Will do all your cooking, washing, ironing, &c., at an expense of one cent per hour, and without discomfort from heat. Any stove furniture can be used on it. Warranted SAFE, ODORLESS AND DURABLE. Never buy an Oil Stove until you have seen the Florence or full descriptive circular. The only OIL STOVE Receiving the Centennial Medal.

AGENTS WANTED.

Exclusive territory given. Terms and circulars free.

L. F. ADAMS & CO.,
Gen. Agts. for the Northwest, 70 Randolph-st., Chicago.

The Florence Sewing Machine has been greatly improved and simplified, and is sold or exchanged for old machines at prices to suit the times. Send for circulars.

SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A Hundred Symptoms and One Cure.—There is scarcely a symptom of any known disease which the confirmed dyspeptic does not experience. He is bilious, nervous, has violent palpitations, as in heart disease, is afflicted with severe headaches, and is either constipated or subject to diarrhœal or dysenteric discharges. Every organ and function of the body sympathizes with the diseased, half-paralyzed stomach. In all such cases Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient affords immediate relief; effects, if persevered in, a thorough renovation of the digestive organs, and restores to healthful activity the whole animal machinery. Sold by all druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN CAT TEASER is the only thing that will keep cats off from fences and protect flower gardens. Sold at HARDWARE AND HOUSEFURNISHING Stores. Sample strip, by mail, 10 cents.

F. BALDWIN,
81 Reade St., N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
a Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
b Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b Madison & Elroy Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
b LaCrosse Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b Geneva Lake & Rockford	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:05 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* [illegible]0 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:55 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:10 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§6:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 4:15 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas City	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express for Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas	†10:00 p. m.	† 6:55 a. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	....
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex.	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria & Springfield Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	*8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal	*8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*4:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:20 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:30 a. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 8:50 p. m.	§ 8:10 p. m.

§ Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	9:15 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	8:40 a. m.	7:20 p. m.
Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sundays excepted — 9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until — 8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted — 7 p. m.
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday — 9 a. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday — 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Tuesday and Friday — 7 p. m.
Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Potter Palmer is quite ill in his room in the Palmer House, suffering from an attack of neuralgia. He was somewhat improved last evening.

The Hon. John H. Oberly, one of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Tremont House.

Owing to the continued absence of Mr. MacVeagh from the city, the Cameron, Amberg & Co. investigation Committee will not meet this week.

E. A. Storrs will file his brief in the Jake Rehm case with Judge Drummond to-day. Judge Lawrence left for Washington yesterday afternoon to make another attempt to save Jacob from the wrath to come.

The man Lewis, who was injured near Canal, on Madison street, Sunday afternoon by falling off the front platform of a West Division street-car, died yesterday afternoon at the County Hospital. The Coroner was notified.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon, Edward McCarthy, 19 years of age, was run over by an outgoing freight-train on the Illinois Central Railroad and had his right foot crushed off. He was conveyed for treatment to the Mercy Hospital.

Architect Cochrane has been appointed Superintendent of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church (Prof. Patton's), to be erected on the corner of Adams and Throop streets. It is intended to have the edifice complete by September.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 49 degrees; 10 a. m., 50; 12 m., 52; 3 p. m., 53; 8 p. m., 50. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.93; 8 p. m., 29.96.

With regard to the death of the Frenchman, Alois Beanleau, reported yesterday, it appears that Dr. Morgan did not attend upon deceased, and naturally declined to give a certificate as to the cause of death without a post-mortem examination.

The Ellsworth Zouaves met at their armory last night, Nos. 192 and 194 Washington street, and elected the following officers: Captain, George W. Lackey; First Lieutenant, A. H. Waggener. The company musters fifty-five men, and will turn out Decoration-Day. Regular drill night Thursday.

Mrs. O'Brien, living at No. 573 West Kinzie street, is distracted at the disappearance of her little girl, who left the house about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at a late hour last evening no trace of her could be found. The child is 4 years of age, and wore a brown calico frock, no hat, and old shoes and stockings.

Mr. J. I. Lyon states that the publication of the fact that he was arrested on a capias at suit of one Annie E. Majors has done him injustice. He wishes it understood that the capias was obtained by misrepresentation, and that the Judge who issued the writ ordered his release without bail as soon as the facts were laid before him.

At 1:30 yesterday afternoon John Benson, aged 37 years, dropped suddenly dead, supposedly from heart disease, on the schooner Halsted, lying in the river at the Onondaga Salt Company's docks at the foot of Salt street. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 53 Baumans street, and thence to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Michael Ley, 42 years of age, residing at No. 322 North avenue, committed suicide in the saloon of Gottlieb Rager, corner of Larrabee street and North avenue, by drinking a glass of beer into which he had emptied sixty grains of morphine. Drs. Heyman and Meyer were called in, but too late to render any assistance, as he died almost instantly. Deceased leaves a wife, who is at present on a visit to relatives in Buffalo, and two grown-up sons.

Yesterday afternoon a Tribune reporter called on Miss Ada Sweet, the Pension-Agent in this city, to obtain her views on the announcement of the consolidation of the agencies of Chicago, Quincy, and Salem with that of Springfield. Miss Sweet had received no official information on the subject. As a greater amount of business was done in the agency here than at any of the others named, she thought it would be unfair to legislate the agent here out of office. Her management of the trust confided to her had given entire satisfaction to the Department, and she would make an effort to have the consolidated business transferred to her charge. The incumbent of the Springfield agency is the Hon. Jesse H. Moore, ex-member of Congress.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held inquests upon the following: Edward Burns, 52 years of age, who dropped dead suddenly in the Rock Island car shops on Forty-eighth street. A verdict of death from heart-disease was rendered. In the case of Alois Beauleau, at No. 34 Waller street, which was mentioned in yesterday's paper, the Coroner returned a verdict of death from consumption, and himself gave a certificate of burial. To-day he will indite a letter to Dr. Morgan explanatory of his conduct. It is needless to say that the body escaped dissection by the medical fraternity. The inquest upon Charles Coleman, at No. 287 Franklin street, who was drowned in the lake some two weeks ago, resulted in a verdict of accidental death. Only one of the witnesses, a little fellow named Dunker, testified that the boy's companions had a hand in causing his death, and upon cross-examination admitted that he had been told to so swear by the brother of the deceased.

Gen. John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has just issued General Orders No. 8 in regard to the celebration of Decoration-Day, in which he says: "It is fitting that we should turn aside from accustomed pursuits to do honor to those who have given the strongest testimony of patriotic devotion; and a general observance of the day, the active participation of the members of societies, the children of the public schools, and the citizens generally, is earnestly invited." He also urges the necessity of remembering the unmarked graves of the unknown dead who died away from home and kindred. He urges concert of action wherever it is practicable. In pursuance of the above, Gen. J. S. Reynolds, Department Commander, has issued a supplementary order inviting all who wish and can to participate in the ceremonies of the day, the memorial service of the G. A. R. being used wherever practicable.

THE OIL INSPECTORSHIP.

Concerning the Oil Inspectorship, the following remarks are attributed to Mayor Heath by an interviewer:

"What were his Honor's reasons for appointing his brother-in-law, Mr. Cole, in Mr. Stafford's place?"

"Because Mr. Stafford was a wealthy man, and could live without the office. Mr. Cole was poor and needed work."

"Was not Mr. Stafford a good and efficient man?"

"Yes, the best man who ever filled the office of Oil Inspector. Yet Mr. Cole will undoubtedly do as well."

"Then your Honor's reasons for placing your brother-in-law, Mr. Cole, in Mr. Stafford's position was because the former was poor and the latter rich?"

"Yes, that may be considered as the only reason."

The Mayor is acting upon misinformation. Mr. Stafford is not a rich man at all. He was before the fire esteemed to be wealthy; but that calamity and the panic greatly crippled and embarrassed him. If he loses his place on the supposition that he is a rich man, the Mayor is making a mistake, for he is not.

NOTHING SERIOUS.

There was a rumor on 'Change yesterday that George Ellison, somewhat widely known as "the Oat King," had failed. He had been missed on the Board for two or three days, and there was any amount of gossip as to the particulars. The idea that he had failed was rather slowly received by most of his fellow-operators, who knew him as a careful, safe man, and one who had always come out ahead. He was not on 'Change yesterday, however, and the rumor began to obtain greater currency. A Tribune reporter visited his office, at No. 86 LaSalle street, in the afternoon, and succeeded in finding the gentleman in. He did not have as much success, however, in his endeavors to get Mr. Ellison to talk. The latter admitted that he was in trouble, but declined to furnish any information as to the extent of his debts, except so much as was contained in the remark: "It's only a little thing any way, and I hope to come out all right; the fluctuations in wheat during the past week or two has been enough to take the starch out of most men."

In a conversation with a gentleman who is somewhat familiar with Mr. Ellison's operations, the substance of the above remark was confirmed. It is known that for the past two years he has dealt somewhat in wheat, besides keeping up his operations in oats. In the opinion of the gentleman alluded to, Mr. Ellison had been short on wheat and was troubled to pay his differences, but he did not think his embarrassment would be of long duration, or that it would have any particular influence on the market.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

The pupils of St. John's Catholic School, corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, held their annual exhibition and examination last night. The school, which has about 900 pupils, half of either sex, is in a very flourishing condition, and does much credit to the Rev. Mr. Waldron and his coadjutor, the Rev. Mr. Horgan. The programme of the evening was a very long one, and consisted of solo and choir singing, declamations, and examination of the little lads in grammar, arithmetic, and bookkeeping. In every instance they acquitted themselves very creditably, and the large audience were most enthusiastic in their plaudits. Father Waldron has toiled long in this part of the city, and his unwearying labors have done more for the rising generation of that section than any other agency which has been brought to bear upon it.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences was held last evening, the Hon. William Bross presiding in the absence of the President. Among the donations reported were a collection of shells and pottery, and a Florida snake, from Cedar Keys, Fla., by Mr. W. W. Calkins, and a very interesting collection of [illegible], sponges, and shells from the Florida expedition by Prof. Veill. Messrs. Edward W. Nelson and Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, U. S. A., were elected corresponding members of the Academy.

Mr. Calkins gave an interesting account of his late trip to Florida.

Prof. Elias Colbert made a few remarks on certain irregularities in the motion of the moon not hitherto accounted for. Mr. D. P. Blackstone, of Berlin, Wis., is engaged at present in endeavoring to account for them by reference to the varying force of earth attraction, as due to this declination of the moon. At equal distances from the centre the force decreases with an increase in the angular distance from the plane of the equator. Hence, when the moon, as now, swings through a range of more than 50 degrees in each circuit, the total attractive force during the lunation is less than when her monthly swing is limited to 40 degrees or less. The variation in the extent of lunar declination has a period of 18.6 years, corresponding to the revolution of the nodes, and this should be the period within which a cycle of small retardation and acceleration from the mean should be accomplished, if the theory and the fact be true. The speaker referred to this variation of force as furnishing the solution to other interesting problems.

THE CHICAGO YACHT CLUB

met at the Sherman House last night, Commodore Tim Bradley in the chair, to listen to the report of the Regatta Committee, who were instructed at a previous meeting to see the owners of the boats represented in the Club and make a recommendation either for or against a regatta about the last of the present month. The Committee, through Mr. Wilson, reported that the boats were not in shape, and would not be for some time. They therefore recommended that the regatta be postponed till the second Saturday in June, and that a preparatory cruise be had about the last of the present month. It was suggested that the Commodore had the right to order out the fleet either for a regatta or for a cruise, and those who were ready could sail. The report of the Committee was then put and adopted, and there will be no regatta this month. Acting upon the suggestion above noted, Commodore Bradley ordered out all the boats then ready for a cruise May 26. The boats will rendezvous at the foot of Van Buren street, and there receive instructions from the Commodore. The cruise will be the first appearance of the boats this year.

THE DANVILLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday commenced the inquest in the cases of the three men who were killed by the railroad accident on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, near the Bridewell, Tuesday last. It will be remembered that at that point a switch-engine was ditched containing nine persons, three of whom were killed outright, and two seriously wounded. John Healey was the engineer in charge of the engine. Among the witnesses examined was Fred Long, who lost a leg by the accident. He testified that he was an engineer of seven years' experience. He was on the switch-engine, going out to take the regular Danville train. There were nine others in the cab on the switch-engine with him. The ground at the point where the accident occurred was loose, which the engineer in charge could not have avoided noticing. The earth was loosened by the action of the water. Healey ran his engine within the city limits at the rate of twenty miles. Long stated that he was never scared before as an engineer, but Healey's exploits frightened him. He was just about to jump out when the engine left the track.

William Cassidy, another victim, who is now lying in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, testified to the same facts, and also that Healey remarked at the time: "Now watch her, I will give her now a bustin' twist." And he must have given it, for just at this time there was a full head of steam on, and Healey lowered it somewhat when the engine capsized. John Healey is said to be a most reckless engineer, with a perfect disregard for city ordinances, and he was once reported for fast running. Healey is now taking a vacation among his friends.

H. A. TUCKER.

Mr. H. A. Tucker, a gentleman once actively engaged in banking in this city, died yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock at his temporary residence, No. 124 Dearborn avenue. Monday night, upon returning home from a visit to friends at the Clarendon Hotel, he was seized at his own door with a stroke of apoplexy which rendered him unconscious and resulted in his death. Deceased was, at the age of 20, a graduate of Hamilton College; after six years of preparation for and practice at the Bar, he began life in the banking business in New York City. After many years of successful operation fortune turned against him. To retrieve his fortune, Mr. Tucker came, in 1852, to Chicago and opened the banking establishment of H. A. Tucker & Co., and soon took a prominent place. From 1852 to the time of the fire in Chicago, Mr. Tucker oscillated between New York and Chicago. Since the time of the fire, which affected disastrously both his business and his health, he has lived a more retired life. Mr. Tucker was twice married. His first wife was Miss Jane Gibb, of this city. His second wife was Miss Ellen Hawkins by whom he had six children, now grown and residing in this city. Deceased was 61 years of age. The funeral service will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 124 Dearborn avenue.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—James P. Dwyer, Honolulu; the Hon. John Bryan, Washington; Alfred Bushnell, Windsor, Ct.; M. A. Tibotson and T. M. Davis, New York; A. M. Boardman, Boston; C. F. Hale, Buffalo; G. E. Hutchinson, Cleveland; B. Reynolds, Indianapolis; M. J. Smiley, Grand Rapids; A. C. Macey, St. Paul; W. H. Reeder, Stevens Point; E. R. Hall, Lake Superior; A. M. Williams, Pittsburg; G. F. Black, Philadelphia; C. L. Beebe, Baltimore; E. S. Garner, Columbus; A. M. Thomas, Albany... *Grand Pacific*—S. M. Buskirk, Indianapolis; T. Butterworth, *Western Agriculturist*, Quincy; G. Greig, Toronto; J. D. Layne, Pittsburg; William Inman, Liverpool; J. W. Taylor, London, Ont.; John Hope, Markham, Canda; J. P. Risley, Philadelphia; John E. Risley, New York; George Olds, St. Joseph; Robert Holloway, Monmouth... *Sherman House*—J. R. Page, New York; Judge H. B. Hopkins, Peoria; Charles A. De Graff, St. Paul; J. D. Brown, St. Louis; E. A. Hall, Springfield; C. E. Whitmore, St. Louis; A. A. Hosmer, Washington... *Tremont House*—The Hon. W. A. Ellis, Peshtigo; D. M. Richardson, Detroit; M. Kempton, St. Louis; Robert Elliott, Hannibal; E. P. Reed, Rochester; A. C. Abbott, Marshalltown; S. C. Harris, Cincinnati; F. H. Walkup, Louisville; the Hon. John H. Oberley, Cairo; E. W. Bryant, St. Louis; J. B. Ward, Henry Woodbury, and H. F. Whitcomb, New York; M. S. McCullough, Philadelphia... *The Commercial*—H. B. Delong, Janesville; J. A. McShane, Wyoming; J. C. Hamilton, Detroit; W. J. N. Meyers, Benton; J. C. Jacobs, Amboy; J. F. Pride, Milwaukee.

SOUTH-TOWN BOARD.

APPOINTING DEPUTY-ASSESSORS.

The South-Town Board held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at 4:30 for the purpose of appointing Deputy Assessors. The place of meeting was in the new rooms in the Carver Building, Clark street, north of the Sherman House. The rooms are the most commodious yet occupied by the Board.

Supervisor E. G. Mason presided, and there were present Justices Haines, Meech, Foote, Pollak, D'Wolf, Wallace, and Summerfield, and Town-Clerk King.

Assessor Gray presented the following-named for appointment as Deputies: T. B. Carter, D. W. Gale, C. G. Wilson, Joseph A. Montgomery, W. R. Meech, R. H. Barnard, John E. Carter, John S. Newhouse, V. H. Burton, J. H. Gray, A. J. Sawyer, George T. Eberhardt, Felix Buscheck, M. D. Lathrop, Charles Schorick, A. H. Banyon, John A. Farrow, C. E. Wilcox, E. F. Queen, J. C. Rogers, E. A. Hurlbut, S. E. Miner, W. Edgar, Benjamin Hendricks, J. P. Dunham, A. M. Sanford, Charles A. Bourne, M. J. Garcelon, A. C. Gleason, Joseph Boyd, Thomas R. Melody, M. V. Evans, Joseph Gruenhut.

The list evoked much unfavorable discussion, and, as a whole, was rejected.

Justice D'Wolf then moved that the Board refuse to confirm Joseph Gruenhut as Deputy Assessor. Carried.

Justice Meech had objected to Jo because, as he said, he was totally unfit for the position, and he believed him neither competent nor honest.

John S. Newhouse, ex-Police Commissioner, was another eyesore, Justice Pollak stating that his wife kept a house on State street. He moved that he be not confirmed. The motion was lost by a vote of 4 to 5.

Justice Haines moved that the rest of the list be approved, leaving out Jo Gruenhut. The motion was lost.

Town-Clerk King moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the appointments.

Mr. Gray said that they might do the investigating, and he would do the appointing. They could do as they pleased.

Justice Summerfield thought the whole matter was in the hands of the Assessor, as he was responsible for the deputies under him.

Assessor Gray stated that he had made thirty-three appointments, seven less than usual, and that, while he would not need them all during the whole term, still he would divide them so that no more than necessary would be employed at any one time.

Justice D'Wolf moved to confirm the list, except Queen, Banyon, and Hendricks, Gruenhut's name having been previously stricken off. The motion prevailed by a vote of 6 to 3.

Justice Summerfield moved that Assessor Gray be allowed to select the rest of the Deputies needed.

Ex-Justice Banyon, Queen, and Hendricks were then confirmed.

Supervisor Mason reported that the present offices had been leased at $900 a year.

On motion of Justice D'Wolf, the salary of the Deputies was fixed at $4 per day.

Supervisor Mason reported that he had received the maps and plats from ex-Assessor Phillips, and also the furniture from Dr. Schloesser.

The following demand has been sent to ex-Town Clerk Gleeson:

To James Gleeson, late Town Clerk of South Chicago, in Cook County, and State of Illinois: I hereby demand of you all the books and papers under your control belonging to the Town of South Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Illinois of 1874, Chap. 139, Secs. 93, 94, and 95, and of Chap. 38, Secs. 216, 217, and 218. Respectfully, SIMEON W. KING, Town Clerk of the Town of South Chicago, in Cook County, and State of Illinois.

Supervisor Mason reported that Gleeson had utterly refused to give up the records, though he admitted that they were under his control, except on payment of $700.

On motion of Justice D'Wolf, the Supervisor was authorized to take such proceeding against Gleeson as he deemed necessary, and to bring the matter before the Grand Jury if he thought best. The Board then adjourned.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The anniversary exercises of the Baptist Theological Seminary were conducted last evening at the First Baptist Church. The audience was larger than at any of the previous meetings, yet the lecture-room where the exercises were held could have contained many more without exhausting its seating capacity.

The Rev. E. K. Chandler, of Rockford, presided over the assemblage, and the exercises were opened with singing by the church quartet, which was followed by a fervent prayer by the Rev. W. J. Kermott, of this city.

The first order was the annual address to the alumni by the Rev. Robert Leslie, of Ottawa, subject: "Our Theology: The Person of Christ." The Rev. Mr. Chandler read a letter from that gentleman stating that sickness prevented his presence, and that he had forwarded the manuscript of his address. After the reading, he announced that the Rev. J. M. Coon, of Galva, would read the address, and that gentleman stepped forward and was introduced, and the reading proceeded. The paper was divided into four heads,—the tenets of the Christian faith. The first was, that, aside from Christ, there was no certain knowledge of a true God; the second, that, aside from Christ, we had no true knowledge of the moral condition of man or the science of God; third, that the Bible afforded the only true knowledge, as such, of God and man; and fourth, that in the person of Christ was the only adequate expression of the science of God. It was listened to attentively, and bore evidences of close study, careful preparation, and a whole-souled, Christian zeal.

The next order was the reading of a paper by the Rev. F. M. Smith, of Wheaton, subject: "By and By." It abounded, figuratively, with flowers, rippling brooks, rugged rocks, pearly pebbles, sweet odors, sunshine, shadow, trials, triumphs, and joys and sorrows, all of which were arranged in a pleasing way, and so intermingled as to constitute a charming alternation. What was lacking in depth of thought was more than supplied in poetic expression and imagery.

The exercises closed with singing and the benediction. This morning at 9 o'clock the examination exercises begin, and this evening Judge Doolittle will address the alumni. To-morrow the graduating exercises occur, and at 2:30 o'clock the annual dinner will be given at the Douglas House.

UNIVERSALISTS.

The Western Association of Universalist Ministers commenced a two days' session yesterday morning at St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue. Among the delegates present were the Revs. W. H. Ryder, Sumner Ellis, J. Straub, and J. W. Hanson, of Chicago; the Rev. J. H. Tuttle, of Minneapolis; the Rev. D. M. Reed, Rockford, Ill.; the Rev. G. H. Weaver, Galesburg; the Rev. S. T. Gibb, Pecatonica; the Rev. Edgar Leavitt, Wisconsin; the Rev. W. E. Manley, D. D., Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. M. Crosley, Ft. Wayne; the Rev. N. S. Sage, LL. D., Sycamore, Ill.; the Rev. A. H. Lange, Earlville, Ill.; Miss A. J. Chapin, of Blue Island, Mich., and others. During yesterday the delegates met in informal session and an essay was read by the Rev. Mr. Crosley, and discussed by those present. There was no formal programme, and the entire day was given up to the discussion of church matters. The Rev. W. H. Ryder is President; the Rev. M. Crosley, Secretary; and the Rev. J. H. Tuttle Treasurer of the Association, and the meetings are held on call by the Executive Committee. A public meeting was held in the evening, at which the Rev. Mr. Reaver and the Rev. Mr. Tuttle delivered addresses. To-day the ministers will again meet for conference, and in the evening a grand concert and literary entertainment will be given at the church.

NOTES.

The Western Avenue Baptist Church expect their new pastor, the Rev. C. Perren, at present of St. Catherines, Ont., to assume charge early in June.

Mrs. Gen. Van Cleve, of Minneapolis, will give an address on "Missions" at the Fifth Presbyterian Church (the Rev. C. L. Thompson's) this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Woman's Bible Association held their regular weekly session yesterday morning, and were entertained by an instructive Bible reading by Mr. B. F. Jacobs.

The cottage service of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church will be held this evening at the residence of Mrs. Childs, No. 602 West Van Buren street, between Marshfield avenue and Paulina street.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Christian Association will be held in the Bible-room, Y. M. C. A. building, Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m. All delegates are requested to be present.

The Rev. Henry Gersoni, late of Atlanta, Ga., and recently elected Rabbi and preacher of "Benai Sholem" congregation, is in the city a guest of the President, L. Hefter, Esq. The Rabbi will preach his inaugural sermon Saturday.

The clergymen of the Universalist church, now in session in this city, will hold an open meeting this evening in the Church of the Redeemer. Addresses by the Rev. Mr. Fluhrer, the Rev. Dr. Weaver, the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, and the Rev. Miss Chapin.

The concluding examinations of the Chicago Theological Seminary (Union Park) will come off this morning from 9 to 12 o'clock, viz.: The Middle Class in the Christian docrines by Prof. Boardman at 14 K. H., and the Special Class in the English Bible by Prof. Hyde at 4 K. H. The graduating exercises of the Senior Class will come off this evening at the Union Park Congregational Church at a quarter before 8 o'clock, Prof. Boardman presiding.

INSURANCE.

THE NORTHWESTERN CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE of the National Board of Underwriters held its regular quarterly meeting yesterday, Mr. George F. Bissell in the chair. The meeting was of very short duration, and no business of importance was transacted. The Committee has no longer anything to do with the making of rates, and its work will therefore be very light hereafter.

The Committees appointed by the non-Board insurance firms and the Board of Underwriters for the purpose of considering the application of the outside firms to become members of the Board will meet to-day. The ultimatum of the Board in regard to the application was published in yesterday's Tribune. In addition to the information given yesterday, it is proposed by the Board of Underwriters to charge hereafter an initiation fee of from $500 to $1,000. This is thought to be expedient in order to make the outside companies who will be admitted into the Board pay their share of the heavy expenses which have been had since the fire for new surveys, etc.

THE NATIONAL BOARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, May 8.—Many of the newspapers (and it includes The Tribune) have gotten an erroneous impression of the action of the National Board at its late meeting in New York. For instance, The Tribune in its editorial of yesterday on this subject says that the National Board is practically dissolved, as its New York correspondent predicted a year ago. Nothing could be further from the facts, as there was no motion, or even a suggestion, looking towards dissolution. The National Board enters upon its twelfth year more firmly united than ever, and its membership embraces fully 75 per cent of the insurance capital of the country doing a general business, and the statistics of last year show that nearly 80 per cent of the premiums were taken by Board companies in this country. The National Board has other objects beside the fixing of rates,—such as the watching of legislation in the several States; detecting and punishing incendiarism by offering and paying rewards for the conviction of persons for arson; compiling statistics on insurance subjects, to guide its members in their daily practice; co-operating with each other in selecting good agents, and rooting out and punishing bad and dishonest agents; securing improvements in facilities for extinguishing fires in the various towns and cities throughout the country, etc., etc. All these objects are more readily and easily attained by the Board than they could in any other way, and no member has even hinted that the organization should be abandoned. On the contrary, two companies were admitted to membership before the adjournment of the late session, and others, well known as good, reliable institutions, have since signified their intention of uniting with the National Board and securing the benefits to be derived therefrom. Now that the great bugbear—the rate question—has been relegated to the local Boards, where it really belongs, it is believed that the Board will soon number among its membership nearly all the representative companies of this country, as well as those of the foreign companies doing business here.

In fact, there is no good reason why they should not do so. ***.

OGDEN DITCH.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Wheeler, Lodding, and Janssens, of the Council Committee on Harbors and Bridges, Mayor Heath, and City-Engineer Chesbrough, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of the last-named gentleman to consult as to what should be done about the Ogden ditch. There being some question as to the legal aspect of the case, the Mayor sent for Corporation-Counsel Anthony, and on his arrival maps of the southwesteen district were examined. Mr. Anthony said that the city would not be allowed to dam up the ditch so high as to cause a flood over the surrounding country. It was understood that there was no current in the west fork of the South Branch, and that the water could be sent either way if a fall could be obtained.

Mr. Chesbrough said that it was proposed several years ago to put in gates, but that had never been done. The Mayor wanted to know if the dam could not be first constructed and the gates put in later.

Mr. Chesbrough replied in the affirmative. He had spoken with Mr. John Wentworth, who owns some land at what is known as the Summit, and that gentleman at first coincided with his views, but had since changed his opinion, and now wanted the city to excavate a channel through the ledge of rock.

Mayor Heath said that such a proceeding would entail an expense of $200,000.

Mr. Anthony repeated his assertion that they could not put in a dam which would send a flood all over creation.

A general discussion followed, in the course of which it was stated that the right of way had already been granted by Mr. Ogden, and that an appropriation of $1,300 or $1,500 had been made for the purpose, and never called for. Mr. Chesbrough stated that Mr. H. Fox had the contract, and was prepared to carry it out. He thought $2,000 would suffice.

The Mayor said that he and Mayor Colvin consulted long ago as to whether they should go ahead and make the dam without waiting for a full appropriation, and that it was decided to do so, but for some reason the matter was dropped. Finally it was decided that the Committee should recommend to the Council to order the construction of the dam without the gates, these being left out until the city grows wealthier.

THE CITY-HALL.

Nine new cases of scarlet fever were reported yesterday. The deaths reported thus far this week number but four.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $3,260 from the Water Department, $700 from the City Collector, and $1,230 from the Comptroller.

The Committee on Police is called to meet in the City Clerk's office this afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider Capt. Buckley's petition for an investigation of the charges that may be made against him. None have yet been made. The Committee on Markets is called to meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The city was yesterday eminently successful through the work of City-Attorney Tuthill in another suit for damages. David Witkowsky fell from a sidewalk at about No. 495 Michigan avenue, and sustained injuries upon which he thought to recover at least $10,000, and entered suit for that amount. It took the jury just ten minutes to decide for the city, awarding not one cent.

The license receipts were about $600 yesterday. The expressmen and peddlers have been well represented on the license-books, but the billiard-men seem to have the idea that their billiard and saloon licenses become due simultaneously. This is not so: the saloon-licenses are due July 1, but those for billiards should have been taken out April 1. The police are to lookup the delinquents.

The Comptroller is beginning to think that he is bound to have trouble with the agents of the foreign insurance companies. They were notified that the time had come for them to pay to the City-Treasurer their annual tax,—2 per cent of their net receipts,—and but few of them have complied. Mr. Farwell thinks it very desirable that these insurance men should consider that the city is bound to have its revenues, and has the law and the might on its side.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: The G. W. Ewing estate, five 4-story and basement stone-front stores and dwellings, 20¼x75 feet each, corner of North Clark and Chestnut streets, to cost $40,000; William Vale, a 2-story and basement livery barn, 58x75 feet, to cost $5,000, on Oak, near Clark street; G. H. Brooks, a three-story and cellar stone-front dwelling, 26x73 feet, and a two-story barn, 30x40 feet, at 431 West Washington street, both to cost $10,000; the J. P. Willard estate, a four-story and basement family-hotel, 55x95 feet, Nos. 318 and 320 Wabash avenue, to cost $20,000.

Ald. Sweeney says he intends to have that school-house on the Chicago-avenue water-tank lot before many days. The appropriation has been made, and the Alderman says that there are plenty of children in that neighborhood to fill to overflowing a large building. He intends to induce the Committee on Schools to inspect the premises and the vicinity, and thinks that they will see the need of the proposed increase in educational advantages. He is confident that the building will be commenced in a month.

The Finance Committee is called to meet Friday to consider Ald. Cullerton's resolution authorizing the borrowing of $200,000 to build immediately the sewers for which provision was made in the appropriation bill. The Committee also has in hand the $5,500,000 bond of City Treasurer-elect Larrabee. The bond had already met with the approval of the Finance Committee before it was presented to the Council, and why it should be re-referred to the Committee is something which no fellow can find out, though it was alleged that the wording of the bond needed closer scrutiny. The daily interest of the money deposited to the credit of the City Treasurer is about $100; therefore one week of delay is worth about $700.

The Aldermen are to have a caucus at the Palmer House this evening to talk over the advisability of concurring in the appointments made Monday by the Mayor. It would be useless to deny that his Honor has displeased many of the Council in his selection of men for city offices. A great deal of dissatisfaction is openly expressed, and there are twenty Aldermen at least who will not vote for Mr. Bonfield for the position of Corporation Council, and fully that number who will strenuously object to seeing Mr. Stafford, the present Oil-Inspector, removed from office. The Aldermen, almost to a man, are firm in their support of Mayor Heath and his administration, but some of them have said that the best selection had not been made,—that even a good selection had not been made,—and that they could not countenance the appointments above mentioned. It is true that the opposition to Mayor Heath's nominees comes chiefly from those Aldermen who were opposed to the Mayor's action in the case of Supt. Hickey. The fact that Mr. Bonfield was the attorney for the defendant in that seemingly not-yet-ended trial may have some weight in the matter. Nevertheless, the opposition exists and will not down. There is a probability that the nominations will get the concurrence of the Judiciary Committee to which they have been referred, for two of the Committee, Ald. Daly and Cullerton, said yesterday that they should vote that way. The fight will be in the Council.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Friday will be arraignment day in the Criminal Court.

The Brooks abortion case will be argued this morning on a motion to quash the indictment.

Baker, the coal contractor, does not deliver any more coal to the paupers on county orders.

M. C. O'Brien, convicted of the killing of James Doodey, and sentenced Saturday to two years in the Penitentiary, has had his sentence stayed sixty days in which to file exceptions with the Supreme Court, in the hope of getting a new trial.

State's Attorney Mills had his horse and buggy stolen from in front of his residence Monday evening. The property is valued at $400, and if the thief is ever unfortunate enough to turn up in the Criminal Court he will be accorded a warm reception.

Yesterday thirteen prisoners were taken from the jail to to the Bridewell. The day before thirty-one were discharged, no bills having been found against them; and to-morrow thirty-two will be taken to Joliet and one to the Reform-School. Such an emptying of the jail is an unusual occurrence.

The hot sun yesterday told damagingly on the brick being used in the new Court-House. The rain the day before had been too much for them, and they cracked badly under the effect. Instead of wetting the brick before being put into the walls, they are wet afterward, and allowed to crumble in the walls instead of out of them. The Superintendent has not yet been able to see this defect, nor has any one heard of his complaining of the quality of bricks being used, many of which it would be impossible to tell whether they had been molded in a hat-box or a penny whistle, so irregular is their shape.

The nol pros'd Commissioners were not around yesterday. Their rejoicing the night before did not admit of it. Periolat was on hand, however, and received the congratulations of his friends. He was saluted with a warm hand-shaking and many good wishes that he will always be able to get out of trouble through as small a hole. The County Attorney, who, by the way, was President of Periolat's Bean Club in its palmiest day, greeted him with, "Hello, old fellow! Glad to see you out of the woods." Periolat responded in his winning way, and an extended conference followed in the attorney's office.

COMMISSIONERS' CASES.

Some persons were inclined yesterday to censure and misjudge State's Attorney Mills for his action the day before in the case of the indicted Commissioners. He did all that was left for him under the circumstances, and what he did was after advising with Messrs. Stiles and Tuley, employed by the Citizens' Association to assist in the prosecution. The main witness against them, Carpenter, was away, and as Periolat says the case cost him $7,000 it is not unlikely that his absence is explained. Then, again, the book of Carpenter's, which alone showed the extent of the robberies perpetrated by Periolat and the Commissioners, could not be found, and Mr. Mills was left practically without any evidence to go to trial with. Mr. Mills has done his whole duty in the matter. The missing book never came into his hands or possession, and, while it is regretted by all good citizens that the fellows so easily escaped, Mr. Mills was powerless to do anything else than he has done.

HOW A FINE WAS ESCAPED.

James Lynch, of Evanston, is wanted at the jail. A few days ago he was an inmate of that institution, or on the eve of being. He had been trying for some time to sell forbidden mixtures at Evanston to the denizens thereof, and had time and again been arrested and fined. On each occasion, except the last, he took an appeal, and thus stayed the payment of the fine. In the last case he neglected to take an appeal, and also to pay the fine, $200, and a few days ago found himself in the custody of a Constable on his way to jail, to remain until the fine was paid. Reaching the County Building, he employed Sam Felker to get him out of his troubles, and the way he did it was unique if not honorable. The three went into Austin J. Doyle's office that Felker might examine the papers in the case. The papers were secured, and Felker and his client excused themselves and stepped into the back office, leaving the Constable waiting in the front. It was at once discovered that the time in which an appeal could be taken had passed, and the next best advice is supposed to have been professionally given by Felker to his client to hoist the window and make off. Whether the advice was given or not, Lynch hoisted the window, jumped into the street, and this is the last heard of him. After Lynch's escape, Felker walked out into the front office, saluted the Constable, and hied into the street looking for the next customer. It is needless to say that the Constable, when he discovered the escape of his prisoner, was considerably non-plussed. He rushed around the building and through the alleys and byways, but his prisoner was nowhere to be found, and since then the Constable himself has had no desire to be seen in public places, or to be idolized by his admiring constituents.

"ALD. SMITH, OF WAUKESHA."

A few evenings since Commissioner Fitzgerald attended a lamp-explosion. He saw and felt most that is seen and felt on such occasions, and, with other things, lost his eyebrows. To make every part of his face and head correspond as near as possible, the next day he visited a barber, and had a clean shave and his hair "shingled." Going home, the change in him was so great that his wife did not know him, and, coming down town, he was so unlike his former self that his most intimate friends did not recognize him. He soon began to appreciate the change wrought by a clean face, and resolved on having some sport. Wending his way over to the Court-House Square, he caused himself to be introduced to Col. Cleary, giving his name as "Ald. Smith, of Waukesha." The Colonel was glad to see him, asked him as to the geographical location of his home, introduced him to several friends, invited him to join him in the evening in a steam-pipe inspecting tour, explained Harms' extras to him, and sundry other things, occupying, as the Colonel says, about fifteen minutes, all before he discovered the delusion. The joke was so good that the Colonel was bent on extending it, and, calling to Architect Egan he introduced him to "Ald. Smith, of Waukesha." Mr. Egan received the Alderman with marked respect, and this was heightened by the supposed visitor stating that the Council of Waukesha was about erecting a Court-House and that the object of his visit was to select plans, etc. Egan showed him over the walls, explained to him how the County Commissioners all loved him, and how he worshiped them, etc. He consumed fifteen minutes, too, before he discovered the mistake he had made, but he laughed it off by taking the crowd assembled over to the Sherman House for dinner. Fitzgerald is still at large,—a stranger in a strange land,—and to insure recognition in the Board meeting Monday is preparing a series of resolutions touching the question of dieting prisoners.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Flower Mission meets to-day at 65 Washington street.

There will be a regular meeting of the Kennicott Shooting Club this evening at 8 o'clock at Room 1, 87 and 89 Washington street. Business of importance will come up.

The fifth annual re-union of the Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteers will be held at Adrian, Mich., May 23. Those attending are requested to report on arrival at the Light Guard Armory.

The "Living Pictures," the "Mysterious Laundry," the "Spiritual Cabinet," the "Goblin's Dream," and the celebrated "Indian Box Trick," are among the mystical things Mr. Havemeyer is going to exhibit at the New Chicago Theatre Friday evening for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless.

To-morrow (Ascension-Day), commencing at 6 o'clock p. m., the Rev. Dr. Locke, Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, will preach a sermon, under the auspices of Apollo Commandery, on "The Genius of Templarism." It is expected that the Rt. Em. Grand Commander, together with other officers of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of this State, will be present to participate in the exercises. Invitations have been extended to and accepted by St. Bernard and Chicago Commanderies, of this city, to meet with the Apollo Commandery and Grand officers at Masonic Headquarters, 72 to 76 Monroe street, at 4:45 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and proceed thence to the church, on Wabash avenue. The hour was mainly chosen that ladies might go to and from the church without escort. The Hon. Norman T. Gassette, Commander of Apollo, has been untiring in his efforts to make the occasion, in point of assembly, a memorable one. An invitation is extended to the public to be present.

CRIMINAL.

John Walsh is locked up at the West Madison Street Station, charged with the larceny of lead pipe from the building of P. J. Hicks, of No. 132 West Lake street.

James Newton, a young sneak-thief, was last evening found secreted in a store at No. 367 Indiana street, and, being in close proximity to the till, was accused of trying to tap it. Officer Ensworth made the arrest.

John A. Warren, Postmaster at Henry, Ill., against whom an indictment was found by the late Grand Jury for embezzling, came before Judge Blodgett at noon yesterday, and gave bail for his appearance for trial in $2,500.

George Hankins was before Justice Wallace yesterday for keeping a gaming-house, and swindling a man out of $100. The city's Prosecuting Attorney was on hand, but the witnesses for the prosecution, one and all, were absent, and the case was dismissed.

H. Herman, a tailor doing business on State street near Twelfth, was yesterday detected in the act of purloining a lot of silk binding from the store of J. V. Farwell & Co. An A. D. T. officer, Endsley, was called, and the man was taken to the Armory. A pattern of black diagonal, also supposed to have been stolen, was found upon him.

Early Monday morning the planing-mill of S. I. Russell & Co., on Fulton street, near Desplaines, was burglarized, and the office broken into. After a formidable job of smashing a safe, the burglars secured $50 as a reward. They undoubtedly expected a good haul, as there was at times a large sum in the safe. The safe was badly broken up, showing the job to have been done by bunglers and not professionals.

The correct names of the thieves arrested by Detectives Rickey and Steele prove to be Harry Davis, alias Joseph Kinnaird, John Gilbert, alias Patrick Grant, and Thomas Edwards, alias Evans. All the property stolen from the six residences, amounting to $200, has been recovered. The case has been made a pretext for assaulting the police regime, but it does not pan out well. The residences are as follows: J. A. Hair, No. 180 Ashland avenue; H. R. Symonds, No. 200 Ashland avenue; F. A. Riddle, No. 240 Ashland avenue; Dr. Rush and J. E. Owsley, corner of Adams street. These five were reported to the police, and all their property was recovered. Besides this, the officers found a lot of property belonging to May Brown, of No. 56 Desplaines street, which had been stolen by the same gang.

HOYNE.

Aggie Corey, a Third avenue siren, was before Hoyne yesterday morning under the usual charge of not having a license to sell liquors and cigars. Aggie's case went over until this morning.

Franz Griesheimer came before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning and proved to the latter's satisfaction that he had a license to carry on the business of selling liquors and cigars. The case was accordingly dismissed.

Jacob Weiss, a saloon-keeper on Cottage Grove avenue, was also before the Commissioner on the familiar charge of selling liquors and cigars without a license. A partial hearing was had, and the case continued until this morning.

Jacob Reiss, of No. 602 West Fourteenth street, will be more careful in the future about erasing stamps from his liquor-casks. For neglecting the usual precautions in this regard he was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning and obliged to pay for the costs of a hearing.

A THIEF SHOT.

At about 10 o'clock last evening, A. J. Dexter, a divorce-lawyer doing business at Room 89, No. 132 Dearborn street, was awakened by his wife with the information that some one had gained entrance to their apartments, and was prowling about in an unoccupied room adjoining. Dexter looked in but found no one, but, his wife insisting, he looked into the vault, and dodged behind the iron door, doing so just in time to escape receiving a bullet from the fellow concealed in the vault. The burglar made a rush out, and Dexter returned the fire, evidently wounding the fellow, for he cried out as in pain and fell over a chair. Instantly he arose and managed to make his escape, but left behind a goodly portion of his life's blood. Last Friday night the rooms were entered for the first time, and Dexter, surprising them, dealt the taller one several serious blows, causing bloody marks on the stairway that still remain. This man, Dexter recognizes as the one whom he shot last night. The case was reported at once to Sergt. Ebersold, but a most diligent search failed to reveal the mode of escape adopted by the burglar.

DENTISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., May 8.—The thirteenth annual Convention of the Illinois State Dental Society assembled here to-day. After organization followed an address by the President, Dr. N. B. Davis, of Springfield. The afternoon session was devoted to receiving reports, and a discussion of topics connected with the profession, and the evening meeting to reading essays, etc. The Convention will last four days.

LINOLEUM FLOOR CLOTH.

A floor-cloth is now being manufactured, composed of cork, making a warm, soft, and very handsome, durable floor covering. Its claims to extraordinary durability have been thoroughly tested, it is printed in handsome designs, and sold by all carpet-dealers.

CHICAGO SNOW-WHITE GLOSS STARCH

is the whitest, purest, and strongest starch in the market.

Chicago Improved Corn-Starch is as pure as the new-fallen snow. Try it and convince yourselves. This is a new Chicago enterprise, employing 100 hands. Such enterprises build up Chicago commercially, and find employment for labor. Chicago Starch Company, corner Clark and Twelfth streets.

WAR MAPS! WAR MAPS!!

Rand, McNally & Co.'s map of the seat of war in Europe and Asia, size of sheet 14x21 inches, elegantly printed in colors, showing civil divisions of Russia, Turkey, and Austria, is now ready. Single copies, 10 cents; $5 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Nos. 77 and 79 Madison street.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.

offer special inducements to purchasers, at wholesale and retail, of sheet-music, music books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Weber piano. Quality guaranteed. No. 156 State street.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Splendid upright and square pianos for rent at low rates. Second-hand square pianos closing out at less than cost. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

It has been well said of "Andrews' Bazar" that it is a "literary gem." Aside from the editorials and correspondence, the original paragraphs under the heads of Fashionable Chit-Chat, Gossip of the Day, Society Notes, Facetiæ, Theatrical and Musical News, etc., are specially readable. W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, publisher.

MARRIAGES.

BARNES—BISHOP—At the residence of Mr. Thomas Cogswell, No. 711 West Washington-st., Tuesday, May 8, at 2 o'clock p. m., Mr. S. De Witt Barnes and Miss Althea F. Bishop.

BOARDMAN—RUSSELL—In this city, May 3, by the Rev. Joseph F. Culver, of Pontiac, W. M. Boardman, of Chicago, and Miss Lizzie A. Russell, daughter of W. T. Russell, of Pontiac, Ill.

DEATHS.

DRURY—May 7, at 11 p. m., Wilson Garvin, beloved son of J. Wilson and Lucia A. Drury. Funeral services at No. 26 Indiana-av. Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. The remains will be taken to Rock Island for interment.

ROURK—Mrs. Ellen Rourk, aged 56. Funeral will leave her late residence, No. 248 West Chicago-av., Thursday, May 10, at 1 o'clock p. m., thence by cars to Calvary.

BETHKE—May 8, Annie Bethke, wife of William Bethke, aged 22 years. Funeral Thursday, 10th inst., at 1 p. m., from her late residence, corner of Ogden-av. and Taylor-st.

TUCKER—Tuesday morning (suddenly), H. A. Tucker, an old and prominent citizen of Chicago, aged 61 years 8 months and 12 days. Funeral services Wednesday at 2 o'clock p. m. from No. 124 Dearborn-av.

☞ Texas and Kansas papers please copy.

MADDY—Funeral of little Harry Gaskill Maddy will take place at his late residence, No. 1517 South Dearborn-st., May 10, at 12 m., by carriages to Rosehill. Services at house.

CHILDS—On the 7th inst. at 8:15 p. m., of lung fever, Capt. Samuel D. Childs, aged 37. The funeral will take place to-day at 10:30 a. m. from Lincoln Park Church, corner of Mohawk and Sophia-sts., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Friends are invited.

BRADLEY—Tuesday morning, May 8, William F. Bradley, adopted son of David and Cynthia Bradley, aged 18 years and 2 months. Funeral service at house No. 380 West Adams-st., Thursday, May 10, at 2 o'clock. Friends invited.

MANSFIELD—Monday, May 7, infant son of Benjamin L. and Anna A. Mansfield.

MEDICAL.

To All, Particulary Invalids,

spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a billious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND INVALIDS.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA will promptly and radically cure consumption and absolutely prevent its developement in all cases of Predisposition or threatened attack. For WEAK LUNGS, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LOSS OF VIGOR and APPETITE, and all diseases arising from POVERTY OF THE BLOOD, WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA IS A SPECIFIC, being unequaled as a VITALIZING TONIC, and BRAIN, NERVE, and BLOOD FOOD.

Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by Druggists. 36 John-st., New York.

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Wholesale and Retail. Spalding's League Ball, sample by mail $1.50. Professional Dead, $1.25. Amateur Dead, $1.00. Spalding's New System Score Books, 10, 25, and 50 cents. CLUB UNIFORMS a Specialty. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address A. G. SPALDING & BRO., 118 Randolph-st., Chicago.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Hair-dressing latest styles 50 cts. Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison St., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

AUCTION! GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE. OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE, To be sold without reserve. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., 3 and 7½ o'clock p.m. D. W. VAN COTT & CO., Corner of State and Quincy-sts. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE AT OUR NEW STORES, 78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST., The largest and best-arranged GENERAL AUCTION HOUSE In the city. FRIDAY MORNING, May 11, at 9:30 o'clock. Immense lay-out New and Second-Hand FURNITURE And General Household Goods. A full line CARPETS, General Merchandise, &c. 25 brls Pure Cider Vinegar. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, We shall sell an unusually large stock of NEW FURNITURE. Elegant Parlor Suits, M. T. and Plain Chamber Sets, Dining-room, Hall, & Library Furniture, Office Desks of all kinds, Full Metal and Wood Frame Show Cases, An immense stock of Carpets, Together with a large lot of second-hand Furniture and General Merchandise.

By HIRAM BRUSH.

WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 10 a. m., I shall sell at 319 West Madison-st. superior Furniture of all kinds. Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Side-Boards, Dressing-Cases, Tables and Bureaus, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, elegant Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Brussels and Woolen Carpets, etc. All kinds of Furniture and Carpets at private sale, cheap, through the week. HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived, from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Babbitt, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. Babbitt's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. Babbitt has succeeded in perfecting the combination of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalleled in this department of industry.

"B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

VANILLA CHOCOLATE.

MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE, FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH, and TRAVELERS, Defies all Honest Competition. *Sold by all leading Grocers.*

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE. Rich Parlor Suit, Chamber Sets, Brussels Carpets, Piano, Parlor Organ, &c., WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, At Stores 130 & 132 Wabash-av. S. E. cor. Madison-st.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 9, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell the entire Furniture of a family leaving the city, consisting of very rich Parlor, Library and Chamber Furniture, French Plate Pier Glass, Brussels Carpets, Hair Mattresses, French White China and Cut Glassware, together with every requisite for Housekeeping, which has been removed to 130 and 132 Wabash-av., where it can be seen on Tuesday. ALSO a full round 7⅓-octave Piano, fine Parlor Organ. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctrs.

TRADE SALE. WHITE GRANITE AND YELLOWWARE IN PACKAGES AND OPEN LOTS. CASES ASSORTED GLASSWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, CARPETS, AND OILCLOTHS. Wednesday Morning, May 9, at 9:30 o'clock, At BUTTERS & CO.'S Auction-Rooms.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods and Wool Hats, Thursday Morning, May 10, at 9:30 o'clock, At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor. City and Country Merchants will always find full lines of salable goods at our sales. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A Complete Distillery, Of 1,500 Bushels Capacity, WITH ALL THE Machinery, Buildings, and Ground, AT AUCTION, On Friday, May 11, 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m. SALE ON THE PREMISES. The Distillery is complete, with all the Machinery, Buildings, and everything requisite for the distilling business, together with the ground, about two acres. Will be sold without reserve. TERMS—⅓ cash, balance 6 and 12 months, secured paper. The title is direct from the U. S. Government. The property is situate at the crossing of the Danville & Vincennes and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroads, in Block 19 of J. H. Reese's Subdivision of S. W. ¼ Sec. 36 and S. E. ¼ of Sec. 35, Town 39, Range 13, E. FREE TICKETS TO AND FROM THE SALE. A train on the C., A. & St. L. R. R. will leave the depot at 12:30 p. m. All who wish to attend the sale will be furnished with tickets by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

BANKRUPT SALE. The Entire Contents of The Foundry and Machine Shops Belonging to the Estate of Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Co., BANKRUPTS, AT AUCTION, Saturday Morning, May 12, at 10 O'Clock, At the Foundry and Shops On Kinzie, Michigan, and St. Clair-sts., East of Rush. The Inventory embraces Steam Boilers, Engines, Shafting, Pulleys, Lathes, Drills, Pipe Machines, Patterns, Flasks, Valve Castings, Sash and Horse Weights, etc., etc. Also The Patent Right for the State of Illinois of the HYDRAULIC ORE SEPARATOR. The terms of sale Cash. JOHN EVERITT, Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Wednesday, May 9, We shall sell at Auction 1,400 CASES Men's, Boys', and Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's Boots, Shoes & Slippers All Regular and Prime Stock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 10, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, We shall sell an elegant stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Elegant Extension Gas Fixtures, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Hair Mattresses, Marble-top Tables, Walnut Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sideboards, Rockers, Bookcases, Office and Parlor Desks, Lambrequins, French Plate Mirrors, etc. Elegant Turkish Sofa, cost $75, Brussels and Wool Carpets. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

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